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House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN—PROGRESS FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, tonight, the President will address an expectant country in a joint session of Congress, and will give the American people a report on the progress that he has made and intends to make in the near future. The key word here is "progress."

In barely a month, President Obama has shown us that he can walk the talk. The stimulus package the President signed into law will take America down a road that we did not see in the last administration. It is one that governs from the center, focused on the average American—the average person who gets up in the morning, gets to work at 8 o'clock, works until 5 o'clock and goes home and takes care of his family, maybe coaches baseball, maybe is a single mother who goes home, picks her kids up at daycare and goes home and takes care of them for the evening, but it is focused on the average American.

Now, in the last 8 years, these people have either been left behind or have been thrown overboard by the last administration in its rush to open America's purse, wallet, whatever you want—bank vaults—to their friends. The economic disaster that President Obama is facing and will talk about to

the American people today and tonight was really there, waiting on the desk when he got to the Oval Office. He didn't bring it with him. He didn't have very much to do with creating it. He was only in the Senate a short time. It was presented to him by the last administration, and he has now, in just 1 month, given us a recovery plan that helps the American people. Above all, I believe the President strikes a very delicate balance and walks a very fine, thin tightrope between economic recovery and economic disaster.

How do you deal with it as it's going downhill? How do you arrest it? It's like being in the mountains. In western Washington, we have mountains. People are up, climbing mountains, and one of the first things you have to learn to do when climbing mountains where there is snow is learn how to do an arrest. You're sliding down a glacier. What do you do to stop yourself from falling? The first thing you've got to learn to do is put that ice ax in and hold. Now, the President is working on that sort of problem. We are sliding down—and have been since September—very abruptly, and he has got to bring this slide to a halt and then start the climb and get us back up on our feet and start back on the climb.

There are those who say we ought to throw the banking institutions overboard because of their unrestrained practices. Maybe we're going to have to nationalize banks. One doesn't know exactly what is going to be necessary, but the President has begun to show that he is willing to make the tough decisions that have to be done. There are some who say the average American does not benefit. I've had calls. I've had people come up to me and say, "I pay my bills. I do everything right. I didn't go out and borrow a lot of money, and it looks to me like the only people who are getting any benefit out of this are people who made wild, crazy decisions, like bankers. Why am I not getting something?"

But people do count in this administration—finally. The UI benefits will help those who have lost their jobs. There is a payroll deduction that goes into the average person's pocket, and there is going to be, finally, some oversight in governing on behalf of the American people, overall, returning America to the American people.

It took 96 months to destroy our economy. Remember where Mr. Bush came in. There was a burgeoning surplus. We argued in 2000 about whether we would pay down the national debt too fast. That's where we were. He had a plan. He didn't tell us what his plan was, but it was not only to not pay down the debt but to build it up dramatically in the period that followed. This President who has now come into office has said we're going to stop that, and we're going to change what's going on.

A New York Times editorial today reminds us that the other side of this body remains intent on working against American workers. The Governor of Mississippi and the Governor of Louisiana say, "We don't want that unemployment money for our part-time workers." There is clearly some rethinking that has got to be done on behalf of this body in terms of what is going on in this country. Part-time workers are entitled to the unemployment insurance they paid in.

The American people want a solution, and if the Republicans choose to ignore that, the American people have made it clear already that they can return to the voting booth and enforce their will.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 24, 2009]
WHAT PART OF 'STIMULUS' DON'T THEY GET?

Imagine yourself jobless and struggling to feed your family while the governor of your state threatens to reject tens of millions of dollars in federal aid earmarked for the unemployed. That is precisely what is happening in poverty-ridden states like Louisiana and Mississippi where Republican governors are threatening to turn away federal

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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aid rather than expand access to unemployment insurance programs in ways that many other states did a long time ago.

What makes these bad decisions worse is that they are little more than political posturing by rising Republican stars, like Gov. Bobby Jindal of Louisiana and Gov. Mark Sanford of South Carolina. This behavior reinforces the disturbing conclusion that the Republican Party seems more interested in ideological warfare than in working on policies that get the country back on track.

Fortunately, as President Obama prepares for his first address to Congress on Tuesday evening, voters of both parties have noticed. About three-quarters of those polled in a recent New York Times/CBS News survey—including more than 60 percent of Republicans—said Mr. Obama has been trying to work with Republicans. And 63 percent said Republicans in Congress opposed the stimulus package primarily for political reasons, not because they thought it would be bad for the economy. It should be sobering news for Republicans that about 8 in 10 said the party should be working in a bipartisan way.

The Republican Party's attacks on the unemployment insurance portion of the stimulus package are a perfect example. States that accept the stimulus money aimed at the unemployed are required to abide by new federal rules that extend unemployment protections to low-income workers and others who were often shorted or shut out of compensation. This law did not just materialize out of nowhere. It codified positive changes that have already taken place in at least half the states.

To qualify for the first one-third of federal aid, the states need to fix arcane eligibility requirements that exclude far too many low-income workers. To qualify for the rest of the aid, states have to choose from a menu of options that include extending benefits to part-time workers or those who leave their jobs for urgent family reasons, like domestic violence or gravely ill children.

Data from the National Employment Law Project, a nonprofit group, show that 19 states qualify for some of the federal financing and that a dozen others would become eligible by making one or two policy changes. Unemployed workers are worst off in the Deep South, where relatively few people are eligible to receive payments. Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas stand out.

The governors are blowing smoke when they suggest that the federal unemployment aid would lead directly to new state taxes. No one knows what the economic climate will be when the federal aid has been used up several years from now. But by dumping billions of dollars into shrinking state unemployment funds, which puts money into the hands of people who spend it immediately on food and shelter, the stimulus could help the states through the recession and into a time when unemployment trust funds can be replenished. In other words, the stimulus could make a tax increase less likely.

But even if new taxes are required at some point, the new federal standards would protect more unemployed workers than ever before and bring states like Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas into the 21st century.

Governors like Mr. Jindal should be worrying about how to end this recession while helping constituents feed and house their families—not about finding ways to revive tired election-year arguments about big spending versus small government.

COMMISSION WITH TEETH: FORCING CONGRESS TO ADDRESS ENTITLEMENT ISSUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia

(Mr. WOLF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Sometimes it takes a crisis to move Congress to action, and we are in a financial crisis today and have reached the point where Americans everywhere understand that our country is in serious trouble. We are sinking, and it is on this Congress' watch, and it is this Congress' obligation to fix it. Main Street USA is suffering. Businesses are closing. Wages and hours are being cut back. Restaurants that once bustled with customers are half empty, and the only waiting line starts at the unemployment office.

How did we get to these frightening times?

Look at the numbers. For years we've been spending and spending beyond our means, mortgaging the future for our children and grandchildren—over \$56 trillion in unfunded obligations through Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. The national debt is \$11 trillion. Standard & Poor's investment service predicts the loss of our triple-A bond rating as early as 2012. Imagine the headlines when that day comes.

China now holds the paper of 1 of every 10 American dollars, and we saw for the first time the Secretary of State punting when she was in Beijing, never raising the issue of human rights and religious freedom. Imagine how the Catholic bishops and Buddhist monks who are in prison felt when they heard that the Secretary, because of pandering to the Chinese in wanting them to buy our paper, never raised this issue. Yet this Congress has done nothing but spend, spend, spend and talk, talk, talk.

Congress is made up of parents and grandparents. Yet it seems that this Congress is prepared to push all of this onto our children and our grandchildren. Why won't Congress act? Why has Congress failed to act? What is Congress afraid of?

Over the weekend, President Obama said, "... we can't generate sustained growth without getting our deficits under control." I could not agree more, and time will tell if this administration and this Congress will embrace the process that leads to a solution.

The process that will lead to a solution is the bipartisan commission that Congressman JIM COOPER and I have proposed with every spending program on the table with tax policy. Congress would vote up or down on the commission's recommendations.

If any Member from either side, from my side who is not on this bill or from the Democratic side who is not on this bill, has a better idea that will work—a better idea rather than just a rotary speech, a better idea that works—put it forward. Don't hide behind the process.

There always seems to be an excuse. The American people are experiencing a crisis of confidence and expect this Congress to act. When we gain control of the reckless spending, we will be able to rebuild our economy. We will

have a renaissance in America, and we will see a brighter and a stronger America—stronger for us, stronger for our children and stronger for our grandchildren. As Ronald Reagan said, we will literally have a renaissance when we get control of this spending.

But I ask you, and every Member who serves here has to ask themselves: How will history judge the 111th Congress if it does not deal with this issue?

Your children and your grandchildren will come up and say, you know, "Grandpop or Grandmom or Dad or Mom, weren't you there during the 111th Congress when we had \$11 trillion of debt? When the Chinese had such influence on this country that this Secretary no longer spoke out on human rights and religious freedom when there were 30-some Catholic bishops in jail? When we saw all of this going on with unemployment? What did you do when you were there? Were you there?"

Yes, I think you were. What would you do?

This Congress will be a total failure, and it will be our children and our grandchildren who will pay the price, and history will judge it very, very poorly.

CAPTIVE PRIMATE SAFETY ACT (H.R. 80)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Yesterday, the House engaged in a vigorous debate on the captive primate bill, H.R. 80, which would prohibit the interstate transport of chimpanzees and other monkeys across State borders. It was fascinating listening to the give-and-take on the floor of the House. The argument against the bill seemed to center on two points:

One was that this bill was not the most important thing that we could possibly be considering at the time. The second was that it would not stop the ability of some people to have a chimpanzee as a pet in their own homes.

I found it interesting because the notion that somehow this measure is not the most important issue is true. Congress deals with thousands of issues in a wide range of areas—from passing budgets, to dealing with the national debt, to recovering our economy, to naming post offices, to dealing with protections for the environment.

□ 1045

There are a wide range. One of the things why we have 435 of us here and 100 Senators is because we can do more than one thing at once.

But I will tell you, the woman who is in the hospital in Cleveland, who had her face ripped off by a chimpanzee last week, would probably think, along with her family and friends, that it might be important to deal with the safety of Americans, over 100 of whom

have been attacked by primates in the last 10 years . . . 100 that we know of. The most important issue of the world? Maybe not, until tragedy strikes your family or your community.

The second notion, that somehow it would not magically stop overnight the ability to have a wild animal, that is not domesticated, that has no business being treated as a pet in somebody's home, is an excuse not to act. That betrays lack of knowledge of what we have done dealing with animal welfare for the last 50 years.

To be able to deal with frameworks moving forward, establishing protections is important. In 2003 we dealt with the problem of having large cats, tigers, lions, panthers that people kept as pets. We're also going to have to do something in the long run with other inappropriate pets like crocodiles and pythons.

These are not trivial items. This is not appropriate treatment for some of God's creatures, and they put families at risk. We in Congress should establish these frameworks to avoid future problems.

The most important point is that, if the provisions of our bill had been established policy, that poor woman wouldn't be in a hospital in Cleveland because the monkey that attacked her would not have been shipped from Missouri (along with others that were disbursed around the country) to Connecticut to her neighbor.

I would suggest that it's important for people to take a step back and look at critical areas of animal welfare and the relationship that we have with them. It is important to pass this legislation, as the House did overwhelmingly last session, only to have it die in the Senate. It's important to pass it again, but it's also important for people to be able to deal with establishing an appropriate framework for relationships with animals so that it doesn't have to become the most important thing in the world for one family or one community. Instead, we have a logical, rational set of policies that are good for the welfare of animals, that protect our families and have the Federal Government playing its appropriate role.

Already 20 States around the country have done their job with an outright prohibition. It's time for the Federal Government to amend the Lacey Act to extend the protections dealing with captive primates, to help in a small but critical way make all our communities more livable and our families safer, healthier and more economically secure.

OUR STANDARD SHOULD BE WHAT UPHOLDS THE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, yesterday I introduced a privileged resolution

here in the House which asked the Ethics Committee to look into the relationship between campaign contributions and earmarks. This has been a problem, as we know, for a long time but it was brought to a head just recently when a lobby firm, a powerhouse lobby firm that had \$14 million in revenue just last year, it was revealed that they were being investigated by the FBI.

This firm was quite prominent. It passed a lot of campaign contributions to Members here on Capitol Hill. In return, clients of this lobbying firm received in one defense appropriation bill \$300 million. So it was quite lucrative for this firm obviously to do what it was doing.

Anyway, it was revealed that the FBI was investigating this firm, and within days, the firm completely imploded. It has dissolved. One week or so after it was revealed, it's gone, but the damage has been wrought to the dignity and decorum of this House. We sit here today all under suspicion because a firm spread so many campaign contributions around, and many earmarks were received. And no matter what the intent was or the motive here, the appearance of this does not reflect well on the dignity and decorum of the House.

We have to remember that most of the earmarks sought by this firm, this firm that is now under investigation, are for for-profit entities, private businesses. These earmarks are essentially no-bid contracts. A Member of Congress will simply say, I want an earmark for this firm. Maybe it might be in his district, it might not, but it's a private, for-profit-making company, getting a Federal contract without scrutiny otherwise, with nothing and no other bids. Nobody else can bid on it.

Here, let me just step back for a second. One thing that is unbelievable here is we will be considering an omnibus appropriation bill, a \$410 billion bill, tomorrow. We received a list of the earmarks that will be in that bill yesterday. So I think within 36 hours or so of receiving the list of 9,000 earmarks, we will be considering the bill.

Now, we have had rules in this House, and good rules, passed which stipulate that we have transparency, that we are supposed to be given notice of these earmarks well in advance. I would submit that 36 hours for 9,000 is hardly transparency, but even if it were, transparency has to be followed by accountability. Accountability means that somebody should be able to stand up and challenge any of these earmarks, to challenge whether or not a for-profit entity, a company in somebody's district, ought to be getting a sole-source contract by a Member, with no scrutiny by other Members of this body. I cannot come to the floor tomorrow, nor can any other Member, and challenge any of these earmarks, to look at the relationship between earmarks, campaign contributions, or to

simply say is this a good use of Federal spending.

Then we found that—add insult to injury, 9,000 earmarks with minimal notice—we found that the PMA Group, who lobbied for many earmarks in last year's defense bill the year before that, clients of the PMA Group received as many as up to a dozen earmarks in this omnibus appropriation bill that we'll be considering tomorrow. Let me say that again. A firm under investigation by Federal authorities, for what might be misused or mishandled campaign contributions to Members of Congress, clients of that firm are receiving earmarks in the appropriation bill that we'll be passing tomorrow, and not one Member here has the ability to go in and challenge a single one of those earmarks. It's take-it-or-leave-it on the whole bill, one vote at the end, take-it-or-leave-it, no ability to challenge. That simply isn't right, Madam Speaker. That's not right.

That's why we need the Ethics Committee to take a look at this. We know from press reports that somebody's taking a look at it. Politico reported on February 12 that, "Several sources said FBI agents have spent months laying the groundwork for their current investigation, including conducting research on earmarks and campaign contributions."

Now, we may not want to look at it, but the Justice Department is. We have the obligation here to uphold the dignity and decorum of the House. Our standard should not be investigations, convictions, and imprisonment. It ought to be what upholds the dignity of the House. Let's pass this resolution.

THE ESSENCE OF THE GREATNESS OF AMERICA LIES IN ITS PEOPLE, NOT IN ITS GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, it's interesting sitting on the floor listening to the speeches during this period of time.

On the one hand, I listened to the gentleman from Virginia talk about a bipartisan approach to deal with our problem of fiscally irresponsibility and the load of debt that we are placing on our children and grandchildren. On the other hand, I did hear a gentleman from the other side of the aisle talk about why it's Bush's fault.

When I was in school, they were teaching us debate. We talked about the ad hominem argument, the personalization of the argument. Usually that meant that when you didn't have the facts you tried to make it personal.

There was also discussion by a gentleman from the other side of the aisle about the fact that we're finally going to be concerned about the people of America, as if those who disagree with you would be people who are not interested in Americans. I'm not sure that

gets us anywhere. As a matter of fact, I think that gets us nowhere. It is that kind of quasi-debate which leads down the wrong path.

We are without a doubt facing a very difficult economic situation, and as did others, I returned to my district to talk to constituents about that. I had a tele-town hall where we had over 6,000 people on the line, and I listened to their comments. I also sent out a questionnaire by e-mail, and thus far we've received over 1,800 responses. I thought it might be informative to tell this body the feelings of the people in my district, at least as reflected in this survey; although I realize it is not a scientific survey.

In response to the question, what is the most immediate economic concern you face, overwhelmingly, 53 percent of the respondents said they were most concerned about declining value of retirement accounts. We ought to be very concerned about that, because if we send a message to the world that we are fiscally irresponsible, that more and more spending and more and more debt is the way to get out of the situation that we got into because of spending and debt, those retirement accounts are going to lose more value. We ought to be concerned about the future, as well as the immediate present.

Secondly, in response to the question, what is the most important element of an economic stimulus package, the number one response was tax cuts. Why? Because many of the American people do believe the argument that raising taxes in the midst of a recession doesn't make sense and that tax cuts, properly articulated, properly enforced, create a stimulus to the private sector, particularly the small- and medium-sized businesses where the jobs are really created, not the government sector. Secondly, the biggest response was, nothing, the economy is strongest when government does not interfere. And the third response was funding for infrastructure projects. And unfortunately, the percentage of money that goes to infrastructure projects is relatively small, as is the percentage that goes towards tax cuts.

The next question: Are you satisfied with the economic stimulus package Congress passed? Thirty-four percent of the people in my district said, no, the details of the size and scope needed to be worked out. Perhaps they thought having less than 24 hours to look at a 1,076 page bill was inappropriate. The second largest response, 33 percent, was, no, Congress shouldn't have passed any stimulus package. Those are concerned that a stimulus package does not stimulate. And third, by a much, much smaller margin, yes, anything the government can do is better than nothing.

The next question: I expect the worse of the economic crisis to be over within—and this is truly difficult to read because it said that 42 percent of the respondents thought it would take 24 months or more. Second largest re-

sponse was 13 to 18 months by 21 percent. And then 17 percent believe it would be 19 to 24 months. In other words, the American people, at least reflected in my district by this survey, understand the seriousness and the depth of this economic difficulty.

And lastly, I asked them: The economic crisis' impact on me is such that—and the response, number one, was, I am okay right now, but I'm worried about what will happen to me if the economy continues to get worse, 59 percent. Thirty-three percent of the people said, I will face tough decisions but I will survive. And less than 9 percent said, I do not know how I will make it through the time.

Interesting thing about that response is the resiliency of the American people. They do believe, they do have faith that we will get out of this, but they believe that we will get out of it through the ingenuity, the creativity, the stick-to-it-iveness of the work ethic of the American people, not government.

While certain government programs might be able to assist, we should not forget that the essence of the greatness of America lies in its people, not in its government. This government reflects its people. This government is one that was set up to protect the rights of the people but also to be protected against an overweening government. If we are to work ourselves out of this economy, we must rely on the people for their creativity and do nothing that impinges upon that.

□ 1100

CONGRATULATING DANCE MARATHON AT PENN STATE UNIVERSITY IN ITS MONEY RAISING EFFORT TO COMBAT CHILDREN'S CANCER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a great cause and to congratulate the over 15,000 young men and women at Penn State University who participated in the largest student-run philanthropy in the world—THON.

THON, which is short for Dance Marathon, is a student-run venture led by the Penn State University Interfraternity and the Panhellenic Council whose mission is to conquer pediatric cancer by providing outstanding emotional and financial support for the children, families, researchers and staff at the Penn State Children's Hospital.

Madam Speaker, this is no ordinary student organization. Dating back to 1972 when the first THON was held, a small group of dancers raised approximately \$2,000. This past weekend, over 15,000 student volunteers raised \$7.49 million to fight pediatric cancer. Since its inception in 1972, THON has raised

more than \$52 million for this worthy cause. And while this is a yearlong, never-ending fight against pediatric cancer, it culminates each year with a 46-hour dance marathon. With 708 dancers this year representing over 350 student organizations and 180 individual groups, THON has shattered previous year's record.

Madam Speaker, it is this type of leadership and dedication that gives me renewed hope that our Nation's best days are still ahead of us. As a proud Penn State alumnus, I join with colleagues such as Congressman WOLF, a Penn State alumni, in saying it is not only an honor to be associated with a first class institution, it is a privilege to share that association with the 15,000 students that participated in THON.

We Penn Staters have a saying: "We are Penn State." But, Madam Speaker, as you can see, it goes without question that these students are truly the "we" in Penn State.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord of history and Father of all humanity, as we mark Black History Month this year, anxiety gives us much to pray about. Yet we have much to celebrate as well.

The Honorable JOHN LEWIS tells a story which may serve as a parable for African American history in the United States. On a Sunday afternoon, he was one of 15 children who took refuge in Aunt Sevena's house because a storm was brewing. As the storm let loose, the house began to sway. The wood beneath their feet began to bend. A corner of the room started lifting up.

That was when Aunt Sevena told the children to line up and hold hands. Then she had them walk as a group back and forth from kitchen to the front of the house toward every corner of the room that was rising. Fifteen children were walking with the wind, holding that trembling house down from flying to the sky with the weight of their own bodies. They had learned that You, Lord, were right in the midst of the storm and Your voice could be heard in the thunder.

Throughout history, Lord, Your presence can be found. Be with this House

tonight as history is made. Be with us now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of Ohio led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MOVING FROM BANK CARE TO HEALTH CARE

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Fifty million Americans without any health insurance, another 50 million underinsured. There has never been a more significant moment where this country has the opportunity to turn crisis into opportunity by making it possible for all Americans for the first time to have a plan of national health care, a universal, single-payer, not-for-profit health care system, where all \$2.2 trillion that is spent for health care will be spent for health care for people and not for profit for insurance companies. Insurance companies make money not providing health care.

With so many Americans without health care today, it is urgent that we recognize the value of H.R. 676 to provide Americans with the coverage they need, plus we stop this system which is excluding people from being able to get the care they need because of the cost of premiums and copays.

This is a moment that we need to seize. H.R. 676, universal, single-payer,

not-for-profit health care. Let's move from bank care to health care.

NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. When we invest in the mentoring and education of our children, we provide them a strong foundation for their future success. The National Guard Youth Challenge Program has a proven track record of teaching the leadership, citizenship and life skills that can make a difference in so many lives.

I am particularly proud to have members and supporters of the program here on Capitol Hill today, including General John Conaway, chairman of the National Guard Youth Foundation, and also Colonel Jackie Fogle, Director of the South Carolina Youth Challenge Academy, as they celebrate and bring recognition to the extraordinary work that they are doing on behalf of our Nation's youth.

I am grateful to have introduced legislation that would help expand the resources for these programs to ensure they continue to have a positive impact on the young men and women in our communities. I am particularly grateful to see the plans for success in Guam with Governor Felix Camacho and First Lady Joann Camacho.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO ALVIN KING

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in Memphis, Tennessee, my hometown and the site of Tennessee 9, a great leader in our community passed away, a gentleman by the name of Alvin King.

Alvin King was 73 years old, and during his time in Memphis, he was a political leader. He was an African American gentleman. This is Black History Month. He was the third Memphian elected to the House of Representatives in Tennessee since reconstruction in 1868, and he served in the House of Representatives for 24 years, the third longest serving African American in the Tennessee House of Representatives.

I served with Representative King for 10 of those years when I was a senator and he was a very capable, well-liked and effective legislator.

He did something that is I guess embodied in our President, Barack Obama, showing that people can get beyond race. Alvin King was born in the civil rights era when it was important

in his district that he was African American and that his district elect an African American.

As time went on, he saw the need for people to reach across and get votes from people, regardless of race. And he said in 1991 in a mayoral race when he supported a candidate other than the candidate I supported that black people will vote for white people and white people will vote for black people as long as race isn't the issue, and he supported a white candidate who was the incumbent mayor because he had worked with him as a State legislator, and that was the cause of his defeat in 1992. But he was early in the call for biracial voting.

When I ran for office the first time for this seat that I was successful in 2006, it wasn't particularly popular for African Americans to come out and support me openly. Many did or I wouldn't be here. But he was one of the first, and there wasn't an issue in his mind about race. It was about who could go the best job.

Alvin King was a leader. He leaves three sons and a daughter, a daughter, Esperanza, who he loved as well as his three sons, but who serves as an intern in my office and was the apple of his eye; his sons Alvin, Samuel and Ashley, and his wife, Rosalva, who he dearly loved and will miss him dearly, as will I and the City of Memphis.

REPUBLICANS SAY "GET SERIOUS ABOUT FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY: FREEZE SPENDING NOW"

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, during these challenging economic times, American families and small businesses are making sacrifices to make ends meet, and Congress should do the same.

With all the talk about fiscal responsibility in Washington, D.C., it is time for our Democratic colleagues to put our money where their mouth is, and Republicans are willing to come together across the aisle and make the hard choices necessary to put our fiscal house in order.

Judging from what is scheduled to come to the floor tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, it looks like the majority just doesn't get it. Just slightly over one week after passing a \$1 trillion so-called stimulus bill, Democrats in Congress are planning to pass another big spending bill, \$410 billion, 9,000 earmarks as usual, the largest increase in discretionary spending since the Carter administration.

House Republicans and millions of Americans are saying enough is enough. Let's do what every American family, what the every small business is doing. Let's freeze Federal spending immediately and come together to get this Congress' house in order.

PRESIDENT OBAMA WILL BRING ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE BUDGET PROCESS

(Mr. WILSON of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, tonight the American people will hear the truth about the fiscal situation that President Obama inherited.

There won't be any sugarcoating in the form of accounting gimmicks that hide the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, natural disasters and some Medicare payments. President Obama believes that government should be honest, and he is doing the right thing by eliminating accounting gimmicks. Such tricks gave the false impression that the government was actually addressing our Nation's fiscal mess when it really wasn't.

Mr. Speaker, tonight President Obama will level with the American people about the \$1.3 trillion deficit that he inherited from President Bush. In the days ahead, we will work with President Obama to make the hard choices necessary to put us back on a fiscally responsible path.

CONGRESS MUST QUIT SPENDING

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, last week it was my privilege during our work period back in the district to be at seven of my county courthouses. What I did was I met one-on-one all morning and all afternoon and we got locked into the courthouses in the evenings to talk to these people that we represent. And they are concerned. They are concerned about the spending that has been going on in this Congress.

I had one gentleman wait 4 hours, 4 hours, to come up and just sit across from the desk from me for 30 seconds and say we are spending too much money in this country. They are worried about what is happening to their future, to their kids' future and their grandkids' future.

You know, it is tough when you pick up the paper and try to explain it to them. They say, where is this money coming from that is being borrowed? Over the weekend we saw the Secretary of State was over in China with cup in hand saying we need you to keep buying our debt.

The folks back home are concerned about their future and they want this Congress to do something, and that means we have got to quit spending.

FIXING THE BUDGET

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Well, we just heard from the Republican side of the aisle that they are ready to make the tough

fiscal choices. Unfortunately, they are about 8 years and \$5 trillion short with their newfound fiscal conservatism.

Remember, George Bush inherited a surplus. What was the answer to the surplus? Tax cuts. Then we had the attacks of 9/11. What was the answer to that? Tax cuts. Then we had the misbegotten war in Iraq. What was the answer to that? Tax cuts. A war fought on borrowed money and tax cuts. And then we had the bank collapse and the recession growing into a depression. And what was the answer of George Bush? Tax cuts. And what is the answer of the Republicans today? Tax cuts.

For them to say they are for fiscal responsibility and honest budgeting after those 8 years is laughable. The Obama administration is going to give it straight to the American people tonight. They have made a hash out of it, and we are going to try to fix it, but it is going to take some time.

STIMULATE THE ECONOMY—DRILL OFFSHORE

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, some day in the future we may live in a land flowing with renewable green energy, windmills on every corner, cute little battery-operated cars in every garage. But the path to blissful nirvana is long and we have just begun that journey.

Right now, our primary fuel source for vehicles is crude oil, whether we like it or not. We get most of it from the Middle East. We transfer billions of dollars of taxpayer money to countries that don't like us or respect us, countries that have ties to radical terrorists that want to kill us.

The American people support clean offshore drilling. It is good for the country. We will keep our money in America instead of sending it overseas. Offshore drilling creates high-paying jobs for Americans. We reduce the risk of oil spills from tankers from the Middle East. Oil companies will send millions of dollars to our Treasury for the right to lease offshore, and it can be done cleanly and safely.

But the new administration has blocked offshore drilling. With all the rhetoric about stimulating the economy, one would think that a real stimulus would be to drill off our shores and bring jobs and money to Americans instead of going into debt with the elusive stimulus package.

And that's just the way it is.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF MIKE SHEEHY

(Mr. HOLT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mike Sheehy, the National

Security Adviser for the Speaker. Mike Sheehy has given three decades of service to his country, much of it here in the House of Representatives.

When the Speaker first appointed me to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence 6 years ago, Mike was one of the first people I turned to. His deep experience on intelligence matters, as well as his knowledge of the House and its Members, have served the Speaker and all of us well over the years.

Especially after the Speaker asked me to chair the Select Intelligence Oversight Panel, I have frequently sought his advice on a wide range of issues, and I've found him to be always thoughtful and well-informed, and I might add, always calm. He is a consummate professional.

As he leaves his position here on Capitol Hill, I and others want to recognize him, thank him and wish him well.

\$410 BILLION "OMINOUS" APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the House will vote on the \$410 billion "ominous" appropriations bill this week. The bill's text was finished weeks ago but kept secret from the American people, and now we know why. The legislation contains 9,000 earmarks to be approved, ironically, the same week as we had a fiscal responsibility summit.

Last night, my staff and I stayed up to read this bill, longer than the stimulus. We found no less than 12 earmarks for clients of a lobbying firm that was raided by the FBI 3 months ago. The leaders of Paul Magliocchetti and Associates will likely go to jail, but their earmarks from this criminal enterprise are in this legislation, totaling over \$8 million of the taxpayers' money, all approved by the leaders of this House. This is irresponsible spending by a criminal enterprise to the detriment of this Congress.

PRESIDENT OBAMA WILL PRESENT AN HONEST BUDGET THAT CUTS THE DEFICIT IN HALF IN FIVE YEARS

(Ms. SUTTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, President Obama inherited a fiscal mess created by 8 years of Republican economic and fiscal policies. Tonight, our new President will begin the slow process of restoring fiscal discipline to Washington. He will do that first by leveling with the American people about the true costs of the budget he'll release on Thursday.

Second, he will re-institute the pay-as-you-go guidelines similar to those that have been in place here in the Democratic House now for the last 2

years. The principle of pay-as-you-go played an instrumental role in creating the budget surpluses of the 1990s. Unfortunately, those commonsense principles were rejected by the Bush administration, and helped lead to the record deficit that our country must now address.

And, third, President Obama is expected to propose mandatory, across-the-board spending cuts to offset any new initiative that expands the government's red ink.

Mr. Speaker, these reforms will help us cut the budget deficit in half over the next 5 years, which is not bad, considering what we inherited from our Republican friends.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND WORLD OF CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, welcome to the Alice in Wonderland world of congressional budgeting, a place where Congress calls for fiscal responsibility, but then spends well beyond our means, even as the budget deficit grows to over \$1.4 trillion.

We're all too familiar with the litany of the spending that's already occurred this session; \$350 billion for the TARP bailout, \$787 billion for the pork-filled stimulus bill, and this week, right after the so-called fiscal responsibility summit, Congressional leaders will bring up a giant omnibus spending bill that will spend another \$410 billion, an 8 percent increase over funding from last year, and has over 9,000 earmarks. My constituents aren't seeing an 8 percent increase in their paychecks.

The nonpartisan Brookings Institution also cited recently, and I quote, "these are just not deficits as far as the eye can see, but they're trillion-dollar deficits as far as the eye can see."

Mr. Speaker we're making sacrifices every day. Congress should continue to do the same.

CHRYSLER PLANT'S FUTURE IN FENTON, MISSOURI

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, Chrysler Corporation has a proud history of producing cars, trucks and vans in the Fenton, Missouri, plant. The workers there helped Chrysler survive its darkest hours in the 1980s, and helped it thrive during the 1990s and 2000s.

The U.S. Government has stepped in to help our American automakers survive and to protect American jobs. I was truly disappointed to read in the St. Louis Post Dispatch that the Fenton, Missouri, plant may be at risk under Chrysler's viability plan. By almost every measure, the Fenton, Mis-

souri, plant has the key ingredients to be part of the survival and success of Chrysler.

The workforce at the plant is among the most productive in the industry, and the plant itself has had a half billion dollars invested in it for flexible manufacturing to give it the ability to build the cars of the future today. The manufacturing technology reduces the carbon footprint, and provides long-term savings and energy use. This state-of-the-art plant and its record-setting workers are the example of what can help the industry and Chrysler survive and thrive in the future.

MAKING QUALITY CARE ACCESSIBLE TO PATIENTS

(Mr. BOUSTANY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, tonight President Obama is expected to unveil some of his health care reform, and I hope to work with the President to lower costs for American families and make health care more accessible without dramatically raising taxes.

Some of my Democratic colleagues advocate for government-run universal health coverage, but coverage alone does not guarantee access. Too many rural communities currently lack doctors, and Medicare payment cuts and frivolous lawsuits have driven providers out of business in underserved communities.

Health care reform should be based on three basic principles, information, choice and control. Information that provides real information to patients and doctors, choice that allows freedom of choice to choose a doctor and develop a doctor/patient relationship, and control, which creates real portability for families.

Working together, I believe we can achieve real results and make health care much more affordable and accessible. We all agree that our system will make America more competitive and give families peace of mind. And that's why we need to work together to put the doctor and patient back in control.

BUSH BUDGET LEGACY—DEEP DEFICITS AND ECONOMIC DECLINE

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, over the last 8 years, the Bush administration turned our budget situation from rosy to grim. President Bush and the Republican Congress pushed their economic policies as an answer to the prolonged growth that never came. They let budget rules lapse and enacted expensive tax cuts for the wealthiest few, with no offsets.

Now it turns out, instead of spurring long-term growth, these trickle-down policies have cost our Nation dearly.

Our economy nationwide and in my home State of New Jersey is in worse shape than ever.

As a result of the economic deterioration that occurred under President Bush's policy, the projected deficit for fiscal year 2009 has reached an unprecedented \$1.2 trillion. This deficit did not arise overnight, and out of the blue. President Bush inherited a healthy \$5.6 trillion surplus.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we need to bring our country back to fiscal responsibility.

ACT FISCALLY RESPONSIBLY AND IN A BIPARTISAN MANNER

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago this body spent over \$1 trillion of taxpayer dollars on programs that will grow the size of government, but won't stimulate the economy to help us get out of this financial crisis.

Consumer confidence remains low, and fear of the future remains, as evidenced by the lowest Dow since 1997.

Last week I held two town hall meetings in my district in Northwest Louisiana. In both meetings, the feelings were the same. People are scared and they are angry. They are looking for solutions. Instead we give them wasteful spending and social programs funded with one-time money. Now we hear of a plan to finance this with taxes on the back of small businesses and on the taxpayers themselves.

To help this economy, we must allow business to expedite depreciation schedules, eliminate capital gains taxes and reduce payroll deductions and dedicate dollars to infrastructure projects, including I-49 in Louisiana.

As we move to consider the half trillion dollar omnibus, I urge my colleagues to act fiscally responsible and in a bipartisan manner.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACA. I rise today to urge my colleagues, our leadership, Speaker PELOSI, President Obama, to work with CHC on comprehensive immigration reform.

Two weeks ago this legislative body passed a significant bill that will help our devastated economy. We cannot forget the other gaping wound here, our broken immigration system. We are making a big mistake if we continue to ignore the 12 to 14 million undocumented immigrants who are part of this economy. This is not something that we should sweep under the rug with more unrealistic enforcement-only fixes to the immigration system. Enforcement-only approaches makes the situation worse by generating an underground economy and encouraging

a demand for vulnerable, undocumented workers.

I urge my colleagues not to let politics cloud a real solution. The only answer is comprehensive immigration reform.

ANTICIPATING THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, tonight, when President Obama speaks to a joint session of Congress, I will be on the aisle to greet him, as I have for the past 20 years. It's always my honor and privilege to shake the hand of the President of the United States. And it's really electrifying. But I think tonight, Mr. Speaker, the anticipation is even more electrifying than usual. Our new President, who has done such a wonderful job in bringing us hope, is going to come tonight to speak with the Congress and tell us his plans. I hope and I know that under his administration, we will fix health care and have it universal for everyone.

We know, and under his administration, we will look at our energy policy and wean ourselves off of foreign oil so that America can truly be energy independent.

We need to get our fiscal House in order, and the President's going to address that as well.

So as we anticipate his speech, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the President of the United States, that I am willing and want to work with him hand-in-hand, hope we can do it on a bipartisan basis, and I look forward to his words tonight.

NO PATIENT LEFT BEHIND

(Mr. KAGEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KAGEN. Mr. Speaker, we're going to be listening this evening to President Obama, and one of his featured subjects will be health care. What we don't need in the United States is socialized medicine. We don't need more government control of our personal lives.

What we do need is access to affordable health care for everyone. And to guarantee access to affordable care for every citizen, we need to enact the essential elements of health care, which are, first, that there shall be no discrimination against any citizen due to any pre-existing condition.

Second, there should be open disclosure of all prices, so we know the price of a pill before we swallow it.

And, third, we need to secure the same discounts for all citizens so we all pay the same price for the same service or product.

We can also create the largest risk pools possible to leverage down prices

for all of us. Imagine this: We are only one law away from guaranteeing access to affordable care for everyone everywhere in these United States.

REPUBLICAN ALTERNATIVE RECOVERY PLAN

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, House Republicans refused, to a person, to support the economic course that President Obama's recovery plan offered.

The Republican proposal is made up almost entirely of tax cuts for the wealthy and strips virtually all of the job-creation investments that was necessary to transform our economy for the future. Their alternative plan had no funds for American infrastructure needs, no investment in energy efficiency, and no protection for health care, no money for police officers and teachers and no food assistance for struggling families, and offered no chance for America to come out of this recession stronger and more able to compete economically.

Mr. Speaker, when are House Republicans going to realize that you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time?

□ 1230

PROSPERITY AHEAD FOR ALL AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, what an exciting and wonderfully forward day that we have today when we will be addressed by the Commander in Chief regarding the state of the Nation. All I can think about is we have planted the seeds of the economic stimulus package, a plan that should help no matter who you are and where you are in the nooks and crannies of this Nation, how this Commander in Chief will tell us of the prosperity ahead, of the brighter days ahead. I look forward to that kind of leadership, for, when you are in troubling times, you plant the seeds to make it better.

Our instruction to America is that no area should be left out. The rural poor should not be left out. The urban centers should not be left out. As we are watching the States, we are seeing that some of them are making decisions that do not impact all of the people. We are going to call them to be able to be held accountable because this money is not for their own personal piggy banks.

Let me also say, Mr. Speaker, that I was gratified that the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee allowed me to travel to Guantanamo Bay yes-

terday. It is, in fact, a place where our soldiers are working very hard, but it is also a place where we can find another location. We are studying the issue, but I think it is possible to close Guantanamo Bay.

A PROPOSED TAX HOLIDAY

(Mr. GOHMERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I have proposed a tax holiday plan. The bill has been filed. I think the first one was laid over here on the Clerk's desk as soon as we were sworn in. It would allow the American people to keep their own income for 2 months. It would allow them to keep their withholding.

When I brought it up to President Obama, he seemed intrigued by the idea. He said, "Ah, you need to talk to Larry Summers about it."

Larry Summers said, "Sure, I'll talk to you."

Well, he didn't take my calls, but nonetheless, I was really gratified Saturday to hear the President say he was going to put people's money, their withholdings, in their paychecks so they wouldn't have to wait for a rebate check. I said, "Wow, fantastic. He's going to help the American people."

The average household was going to get to keep about \$1,000 a month under the proposal. It was going to be great. It was going to help people buy cars. Yet, as it turns out, he said it's \$65 a month. Boy, that's like throwing somebody who's drowning a toothpick and saying, "Grab hold and hang on and we'll help you." Let's get them their real money back.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

HONORING PAUL NEWMAN

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 18) honoring the life, achievements, and contributions of Paul Newman.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 18

Whereas Paul Newman, a great American actor, film director, entrepreneur, humanitarian, and automobile racing enthusiast, passed away on September 26, 2008;

Whereas Paul Newman was born on January 26, 1925, in Shaker Heights, Ohio;

Whereas following his service in the Navy during World War II in the Pacific theater, Paul Newman completed his degree at Kenyon College and later at the Yale School of Drama;

Whereas Paul Newman is considered one of America's most accomplished actors and his career in film and on stage spanned over fifty years;

Whereas Paul Newman was nominated for ten Oscars, winning Best Actor in 1986 for his role in *The Color of Money* and two honorary Oscars, the Humanitarian Award in 1993 and the Lifetime Achievement Award in 1985;

Whereas Paul Newman brought life to many memorable characters, including "Hud", "Cool Hand Luke", "Butch Cassidy", "Henry Gondorff", and "Fast Eddie";

Whereas in 1982, Paul Newman co-founded Newman's Own, a premium food and beverage company that began with salad dressings and has expanded to over 150 varieties of all-natural food and beverage products;

Whereas Paul Newman was a dedicated philanthropist, donating all of the profits from Newman's Own sales for educational and charitable purposes, totaling over \$250,000,000 in donations;

Whereas Paul Newman founded eleven Hole in the Wall camps around the world, named for the outlaw gang made famous by Newman's portrayal of Butch Cassidy in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, and dedicated to providing free recreation to children with cancer and other serious illnesses;

Whereas Paul Newman founded the Scott Newman Foundation for the prevention of drug abuse in 1978 after the death of his son;

Whereas Paul Newman was a successful racecar driver and well-rounded athlete, winning several Sports Car Club of America national driving titles and competing in Daytona in 1995 on the occasion of his 70th birthday;

Whereas Paul Newman was beloved by his family, friends, and neighbors for his great generosity, good humor, and spirited charm; and

Whereas Paul Newman's humanitarian works and incomparable talents have made him an American icon who will never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life and accomplishments of Paul Newman for his many contributions to American film, theater, and philanthropy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to stand in support of House Resolution 18, which expresses admiration and honor for the life, achievement and contributions of screen legend and philanthropist Paul Newman, who, as we all know, lost his battle against cancer last September.

Paul Newman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, to parents Arthur and Teresa Newman during the tumultuous economic times of the 1920s. A supposed athletic powerhouse, Paul Newman's first love during high school ended up being football rather than acting or theater. However, following high school graduation, the legendary Newman would eventually enlist in the United States Navy Air Corps, and would spend a portion of his service time as a radio operator in the Pacific during World War II.

Upon conclusion of his military service, Mr. Newman resumed his collegiate pursuits by attending Kenyon College of Ohio where he would major in theater, thereby fostering his love of acting and the arts. In addition to his undergraduate studies, Mr. Newman also studied at Yale's School of Drama before taking a leap of faith and pursuing his acting ambitions on New York's famed Broadway scene—and the rest, as they say, is history.

From his 1953 Broadway debut in the Pulitzer Prize winning comedy "Picnic" to his unforgettable roles in such films as "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "Cool Hand Luke," "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," and the 1982 version of "The Verdict," Mr. Newman's talent has crossed generations and has touched the lives of millions of Americans over nearly a half century.

In addition to his acting career, Mr. Newman is also well-known for his love of Nascar racing and for his extraordinary philanthropical efforts made possible by the proceeds of his famous Newman's Own salad dressing products. Since inception, Newman's Own has donated over \$250 million to thousands of charities and worthy causes around the world, including Hole in the Wall Camps, which he and his wife, Joanne Woodward, created as a safe haven for children facing life-threatening illnesses.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that Paul Newman's legacy, talents and contributions to our country's cultural and social fabric will long be remembered. Nevertheless, House Resolution 18, as introduced by Steve Cohen of Tennessee and considered by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, allows our Chamber to also express our gratitude and commemoration for the life of Paul Newman. For this reason alone, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 18.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of H. Res. 18.

It is my pleasure to stand here and recognize a fellow Ohioan for his great years of service. The world lost one of its greatest actors, film directors, entrepreneurs, and humanitarians last September when Paul Leonard Newman lost his battle with lung cancer at the age of 83—the legendary actor, whose steely blue eyes, good humor and passion for helping the less fortunate made him one of the most promi-

nent figures in the American arts for over 50 years.

Paul Newman was born on January 26, 1925 in Shaker Heights, Ohio. His father owned a sporting goods store, but Mr. Newman was more interested in following his mother's and uncle's interest in the arts, and he started acting in grade school. After less than a year at Ohio University in Athens, he joined the Navy, and served for 3 years during World War II. After the war, he attended Kenyon College on an athletic scholarship where he played football and acted in numerous plays before graduating in 1949. Mr. Newman later studied drama at Yale University, and soon thereafter, he made his first debut on Broadway in the play "Picnic." A year later, in 1954, he starred in his first Hollywood film, "The Silver Chalice," a flop that he good-naturedly laughed at for the rest of his life.

Although his first film was a failure in his eyes, the 1956 movie "Somebody Up There Likes Me" made him a star, and more hits followed: "The Long, Hot Summer" opposite his soon-to-be wife, Joanne Woodward, "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" and "The Young Philadelphians." All of these film classics have withstood the test of time for movie enthusiasts.

Mr. Newman was one of the few actors who successfully made a transition from 1950s cinema to the new film eras of the 1960s and 1970s. He began the decade with "Exodus," "The Hustler," "Sweet Bird of Youth," "Hud," "Harper and Hombre," and many more. In 1968, he turned to directing, earning enthusiastic reviews for his work on "Rachel, Rachel," starring his wife. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Mr. Newman played an integral part in the creation of the highest grossing films of their time—"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" and "The Sting"—winning many awards, including best picture for the latter.

However, the movies and occasional stage roles were never enough. In the 1970s, he turned to race car driving, an obsession he picked up in midlife after he was cast as a race car driver in the film "Winning." His first race was in 1972, and his first professional victory was in 1982. He was a co-owner of the Newman/Haas Indy racing team, and at the age of 70, he participated in the 24 Hours of Daytona. He was still racing at the age of 80.

In 1982, as a joke, he decided to sell the salad dressing he created and bottled for friends and family at Christmas. Thus was born the food marketing phenomenon known as "Newman's Own" products. More than 25 years later, the brand has expanded to include other foods, ranging from popcorn to spaghetti sauce to wine. All of its profits, more than \$200 million, have been donated to charity. Much of the money was used to create a number of Hole in the Wall Gang Camps named after the outlaw gang in "Butch Cassidy." The eleven summer camps, located all over the world, provide free recreation for gravely ill children.

His humanitarian efforts also reach to those with alcohol and drug addiction at the Scott Newman Center, which is in honor of his first born and only son, who died in 1978 at the age of 28 because of a drug and alcohol overdose. It is run by the oldest of his five daughters, Susan Newman, and its mission is to publicize the danger of drugs and alcohol.

Finally, 25 years after "The Hustler" and seven Academy Award nominations, Mr. Newman won an Oscar in 1986 for his role in "The Color of Money." He continued to act, charming many with his role in "Road to Perdition" at the age of 77. He finally retired in 2007, saying he had lost his confidence and abilities.

The world will mourn Paul Newman—the actor, race car driver and renowned philanthropist—and those blue eyes that mesmerized the public will live on in his wonderful films for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. At this point, I would like to recognize my friend for 5 minutes, Representative STEVE COHEN from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life, achievements and contributions of Paul Leonard Newman—a man whose legacy remains in his films and philanthropy.

I, like, I think, every other American am a longtime admirer of Paul Newman's, and I wanted to honor him last year in Congress when he passed, but we were in the process of adjourning, and time didn't make it possible.

In 1985, while a Tennessee State Senator, I sponsored a similar resolution because he had just started his work with Newman's Own, and his philanthropy was starting to spark the Nation. He responded when I sent him a copy of the resolution with a very nice note, signed by Paul Newman, with the return address simply being "Paul Newman." The understated response was typical of a man who was so understated.

Sunday night at the Academy Awards, in their tribute to artists who had passed away in the previous year, we were reminded of this gentleman when he was shown on the screen and received the greatest applause from his cohorts—members of the academy. Newman's daughter described him as a rare symbol of selfless humanity.

Paul Newman was inspirational. His acting career crossed generations. I remember my mother and father enjoying him much when I was a child, and it spanned some 50 years.

In 1986, he won two awards from the Academy—one for best actor, and the other was an honorary Oscar, in part, for his personal integrity and dedication to his craft, but then in 1994, he was awarded a third—the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award for his philanthropic work. Only Frank Sinatra and Paul Newman have so been honored in history.

Newman's astonishing career took a major leap in 1982 when he and his pal and buddy, the noted writer A.E. Hotchner, founded Newman's Own food company. With that change came much moneys for charity and a new salad dressing for me and for many Americans, Mr. Speaker, and new spaghetti sauce and new popcorn—Paul Newman's Own.

They established a policy that all proceeds from Newman's Own products would be donated to charities, all of the profits through Newman's Own Foundation. That has resulted in over \$250 million already going to charities around the world.

In the fall of 1988, he opened his first Hole in the Wall Camp in Connecticut for children with serious medical conditions, conditions ranging from cancer to HIV/AIDS, to hemophilia and sickle cell anemia. Over the years that camp has gone worldwide. It has gone to Africa, Asia and the Middle East—seeing children who have devastating illnesses and giving them an opportunity for a summer of enjoyment and laughter. Newman used to visit these camps just to take a look. The kids did not know who he was, but he got a great feeling from worthwhile projects by just watching these young people, and he saw how much they enjoyed the opportunity to have recreation. He served over 135,000 young people over the years.

In his charitable work, he has invested his own time in choosing the charities which go from environmental to educational to the arts, and those charities have gone all over the world. He used his fame to give away much of his fortune. While we have had philanthropic Americans like Melinda and Bill Gates and Ted Turner and in my city Danny Thomas, who came and did so much for St. Jude, I don't think anybody has given such a percentage of their fortune and continues to do so as Paul Newman.

He was one of the founders of the committee encouraging corporate philanthropy—a membership organization of CEOs and corporate chairpersons committed to raising the level of quality of global corporate philanthropy. The committee leads the business community in developing sustainable and strategic community partnerships through philanthropy.

In these times, Mr. Speaker, more people need to assume personal responsibility and contribute to those who are suffering. Paul Newman continues to do so through his charities.

At the end of the Oscars on that tribute to those who passed, Paul Newman was shown on the screen as Chance Wayne in "Sweet Bird of Youth," and he was quoted as saying, "The biggest difference between people is not between the rich and the poor, the good and the evil. The biggest difference between people is between those who have had the pleasure of love and those who haven't."

These words were not Paul Newman's. They were the writer's, but they

were Paul Newman's life. They were his life—his 50-years of marriage to Joanne Woodward and the love he had for her and for his children. He was not your typical Hollywood star, and it was also his love for people in his charitable work.

□ 1245

I'd like to close by using Newman's own tradition and spirit: "Shameless exploitation in pursuit of the common good."

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to go to Newmansown.com, look at Paul Newman, think about Paul Newman, and today and every day buy salad dressing, popcorn, spaghetti sauce, and other products of Paul Newman's and let his legacy live on and support the charities: Shameless exploitation in the pursuit of the common good.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I will continue to reserve.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am very pleased to recognize the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for 2 minutes.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from listening to the prior comments of this great resolution that Paul Newman touched a lot of parts of America: His birthplace in Ohio; the time he spent, obviously, in Hollywood making movies; Tennessee, other places. But he did, for the last half of his life, live in Westport, Connecticut, a place that our State was always glad to embrace him and his wonderful wife, Joanne Woodward.

He was somebody who, in the State of Connecticut, was usually seen in jeans, in casual clothes, probably even having a libation now and then at community events, very low-key, and never really looking to draw attention to himself.

It's been mentioned earlier the great work that he did founding the Hole in the Wall Gang, which was an extraordinary accomplishment even in just the latter stage of his life. And the first camp which he founded was in Ashford, Connecticut, in eastern Connecticut, a 30-acre farm by the Harakaly family. Again, a place where children suffering chronic, in many cases crushing illnesses were able to come and actually enjoy life as a summer camper which otherwise would never ever have been possible.

I just wanted to share a description by one of the boards of directors about when Paul Newman would show up at the camp because he didn't just go through the motions of just leaving his name, but he appeared in many instances to participate in camp activities. He loved to talk about the little kids who had no idea who he was, the friendly old guy who kept showing up at camp to take them fishing. While their counselors stammered star struck, the campers indulged Newman the way they would have indulged a particularly friendly hospital blood technician.

It took me years to understand why Newman loved being at the Hole in the

Wall Gang Camp. It was for precisely the same reasons these kids did. When the campers showed up, they became regular kids, despite the catheters and the wheelchairs and the prosthetic legs. And when Newman showed up, he was a regular guy with blue eyes, despite the Oscars and the race cars and the burgeoning marinara empire.

The most striking thing about Paul Newman was that a man who could have blasted through life demanding, "Have you any idea who I am," invariably wanted to hang out with the folks, often the little ones who neither knew or cared.

Again, I want to applaud Mr. COHEN for bringing this extraordinary measure and calling our Members for unanimous support.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I will continue to reserve.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to recognize Chairman GEORGE MILLER from California for 2 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to honor the life and accomplishments of Paul Newman, a truly great American and a man I am proud to have called my friend.

Sadly, Paul passed away late last year. Paul was a magnificent human being. While he played the anti-hero on the silver screen, in real life he was a true hero. Like his character Cool Hand Luke, Paul Newman was not afraid to rock the boat.

Paul never limited his horizons—in his acting, his advocacy, or his vision of our world. He once admonished some of his colleagues who shied away from politics, he said, "Do you abdicate the responsibilities of citizenship merely because you carry a Screen Actors' Guild card . . . Or do you dig deeply and become as knowledgeable an expert as you can and speak your piece and hope your weight was being thrown on the right side?"

I knew Paul before he knew me, and when our friend, Lizzie Robbins, introduced us to one another, I realized I had never met anyone like him in public life before. He was modern despite his age, he remained curious throughout his life, he had an enormous passion and steadfast commitment. He started the Hole in the Wall Gang kids camp for kids with life-threatening diseases, and they attended the camp free of charge.

He was an advocate of nuclear disarmament, early childhood development, and a healthy environment. He even helped to pioneer alternative fuel technologies to cut carbon emissions.

It was an honor to be on the receiving end of his exultations, his missives, his opinion pieces for the vision that he and I shared for peace and justice for this world—even while the right wing tried to punish him in the marketplace for his willingness to speak his mind.

But the right wing could never win that argument because America knew Paul Newman, and they trusted him.

With Paul's enormous success in acting and business where he raised over \$250 million for the charity of his Newman's Own brand—and that's in addition to giving away half of his income a year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. In giving away half his income to causes he supported, it was especially striking how humble Paul had remained throughout his life. But Paul was the first to acknowledge luck in his life. He said, "The beneficence of it," he said, "in many lives and the brutality of it in the lives of others, especially children, who might not have a lifetime to make up for it."

Paul once asked what he owed his fans after all of these years, to which he humbly replied, "Thank you." And that's exactly what the world owes him.

I want to thank Congressman COHEN for introducing this resolution, and I want to offer, obviously, my best wishes to Paul's family—the kids and the grandkids—and to that magnificent partner of his in a magnificent relationship, Joanne, and thank them for sharing Paul with us during his great life.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great artist, humanitarian, and longtime resident of Connecticut's 4th District, Paul Newman.

Paul's achievements in philanthropy and the arts are well known. He was an Academy Award-winning film star whose food company, Newman's Own, donated more than \$250 million in profits and royalties to charitable causes. Lesser known, however, are Paul's contributions to the community of Westport, Connecticut, where he and his wife Joanne Woodward resided for nearly 50 years together.

Though they could have easily used their Westport home as an escape from their many national and international projects, Paul and Joanne chose instead to become quiet pillars of their town. They were regular volunteers at the Historical Society, the Public Library, and the Westport Country Playhouse—a cultural mecca in my district whose outreach in the community is tremendous, and where Joanne remains Artistic Director.

If you want to know the Paul Newman that Westport knew, consider the following story. In 2000, the Westport YMCA wanted to honor the Newmans for its "Faces of Achievement" award and wrote to Paul regarding this idea. The following was Newman's gracious response:

On my 70th birthday, my wife Joanne and I resolved not to accept any more honors. Not, you understand out of arrogance, just a mellow belief that we had been honored in gracious sufficiency and that more would constitute excess. As the daughter says in Thornton Wilders' *Our Town*, "Momma, am I pretty?" Momma replies, "You're pretty enough for all normal purposes." Joanne and I have been fortunate to be honored enough 'for all normal purposes.'

Notwithstanding the grace and modesty that Paul carried with him everywhere, we hope that wherever you are, Paul, you'll indulge us in honoring you just one more time.

Barbara Walters once asked Paul Newman what he wanted his epitaph to be. He replied, "That I was part of our times." Paul Newman was both part and paragon of his times, and we in Connecticut will dearly miss him.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H. Res. 18.

I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to join with Mr. COHEN and the other speakers in supporting the resolution at hand.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 18.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 83) recognizing the significance of Black History Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 83

Whereas the first Africans were brought involuntarily to the shores of America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas these Africans in America and their descendants are now known as African-Americans;

Whereas African-Americans suffered involuntary servitude and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of basic, fundamental rights;

Whereas despite involuntary servitude, African-Americans have made significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, literary, religious, scientific, and technological advancement of the Americas;

Whereas in the face of injustices, United States citizens of good will and of all races distinguished themselves with their commitment to the noble ideals upon which the United States was founded and courageously fought for the rights and freedom of African-Americans;

Whereas Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. lived and died to make real these noble ideals;

Whereas the greatness of the United States is reflected in the historic election of Barack Obama, an American of African ancestry, to the Office of the President of the United States of America;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Fredrick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of Dr. Carter G. Woodson's efforts to enhance knowledge of black history started through the *Journal of Negro History*, published by Woodson's Association for the Study of African-American Life and History; and

Whereas the month of February is officially celebrated as Black History Month, which dates back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage and achievement of Black Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the significance of Black History Month as an important time to recognize the contributions of African-Americans in the Nation's history, and encourages the continued celebration of this month to provide an opportunity for all peoples of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(2) recognizes that the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a Member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and Chair of the House Subcommittee on the Federal Workforce, I'm pleased to stand in full support and consideration of House Resolution 83, which calls for Congress to recognize the significance of Black History Month, which is annually commemorated during the month of February.

House Resolution 83 was introduced by our colleague, Representative AL GREEN of Texas, on January 23, 2009, and was considered by and reported from the Oversight Committee on February 11, 2009, by a voice vote.

The measure has strong support and cosponsorship of over 70 Members of Congress. Yet today's floor consideration of the bill gives Members of this body an opportunity to pay tribute to the remarkable contributions that African Americans have made to America's growth department and rich history.

As we are aware, February marks the beginning of Black History Month, which was first celebrated as Negro History Week in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson, a noted African American author and scholar; but it has since become a month-long commemorative celebration as a way of recognizing and highlighting the role that black Americans have played in America since its existence, and the role they continue to play in the country on a daily basis.

From the story of Crispus Attucks, a black man from my home State of Massachusetts, who became the first American casualty of the Revolu-

tionary War during the Boston Massacre, to such powerful individuals as Harriet Tubman, Benjamin Banneker, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Madam C.J. Walker, General Colin Powell, to the thousands of military service men and women who have bravely served our nation, to the Members of our own Congressional Black Caucus and, of course, to our now 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama, who will speak to this body this evening.

The contributions that black Americans have made to this great Nation are intricately woven into who we are as a people and as a country. And it is not just the pioneers or the leaders that have made a difference, but importantly, it is the everyday citizen that's serving as a teacher, a mentor, a pastor, a doctor, a first responder, a public servant, or a parent who continues to impact our country's history in such a powerful and positive way.

Across our great land, Black History Month is marked by the offerings of educational and cultural programs, heightened media coverage and special celebrations and events designed to share with the world the strength, the ingenuity, and accomplishments of our fellow American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, as we move to recognize Black History Month and this year's educational theme of "The quest for black citizenship in the Americas," let us all recall the experience and valuable contributions of African Americans to the United States of America. Moreover, let us not forget that black history is truly American history.

And with that, I urge the swift passage of House Resolution 83.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am honored to speak today in support of H. Res. 83, which has been sponsored by my distinguished colleague from Texas, Mr. AL GREEN, to recognize Black History Month.

Each February during Black History Month, we express our appreciation for the determination and perseverance of the African American community, as well as remember the struggles they have endured. This resolution is a fitting tribute as we just last month celebrated both the life of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and the historic inauguration of the first African American President of the United States, Barack Obama.

This resolution seeks to do several things. First, it memorializes the great costs African Americans have paid for injustices of the past and present. The Civil Rights Movement and the events that led up to it were a pivotal point in our history. Martin Luther King, Jr., led the charge to right the wrongs of discrimination and strove to create a nation where all men and women are truly equal.

This resolution also seeks to honor the many contributions African Ameri-

cans have made to all facets of our lives.

We recognize scientists, such as George Washington Carver, who have changed our daily lives; politicians, religious figures, and activists who have helped shape our Nation, and the artists, entertainers, and sports heroes who continue to make our daily lives more enjoyable.

The collective contributions of the African American community has touched every one of our lives in a positive way.

I reserve the balance of our time.

□ 1300

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to recognize the chief sponsor of this resolution, my friend from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN), for 4 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman TOWNS, Ranking Member ISSA, Subcommittee Chair Lynch, the manager of the resolution on the floor from Ohio, Congressman JORDAN, and I also thank the many cosponsors of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, how appropriate it is that this resolution would come to the floor of the House of Representatives on the day that the newly elected President of the United States of America would address a joint session of Congress. How appropriate it is because the newly elected President of the United States of America is a significant manifestation of how important black history is in the United States of America. It is on this day that he will address this joint session of Congress, and he is a person of African ancestry.

While it is true that we should remember the horrors of history, it is equally as true that we should celebrate the successes of history. And I believe that this resolution is a means by which we can engage in the celebration of good deeds accomplished and great things done that can engender the inspiration to do that which must be done.

So let us today celebrate the fact that African Americans were able to overcome involuntary servitude with the help of Americans of good will of all hues, of all colors. And because they were helped and they were able to overcome involuntary servitude, we should allow this to engender the inspiration necessary to go forward and deal with some of the problems that African Americans are confronting today, the problems of housing that finds African Americans without homes many times and being evicted from homes on too many occasions.

Let's celebrate the many successes in the area of education, from Phillis Wheatley, to many other great educators, Dr. Benjamin Mays, for example. And as we celebrate their successes, let this engender within us the inspiration to deal with the dropout rates around this country that can be in excess of 50 percent in some quarters of the African American community.

Let's celebrate the successes in the civil rights movement that enabled us to overcome the indignation and humiliation of segregation. But as we celebrate this, let it engender within us the inspiration to help the many who are still suffering around the world, who have not had their human rights and human dignity respected by their governments.

Let us celebrate the many political accomplishments that we have right here in the House of Congress. We have Member CHARLIE RANGEL, who happens to chair Ways and Means; Member BENNIE THOMPSON, African American, who happens to chair Homeland Security; Member MAXINE WATERS, African American, who happens to chair the Housing Subcommittee of Financial Services.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield the gentleman 1 more minute.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. And as we celebrate the accomplishments of these great and noble Americans here in the House of Representatives, let it provide the inspiration for us to understand that we are here not because of our color, not because we are of African ancestry, we are here because the people of America expect us to do the great work that has to be done.

So this is a time for celebration that engenders inspiration, and I am honored to be inspired to move forward and support this resolution. And I beg that all of my colleagues would vote for it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to recognize the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for 2 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 83, commemorating the annual celebration of Black History Month.

As our Nation celebrates Black History Month this February, we are fortunate to also mark a unique milestone with the election that was mentioned before by my colleague of the first African American President. How proud we all are that this day has come.

While it can be said that this extraordinary achievement has brought about a new era in our history, it is important that we take time to remember all of those who made great sacrifices to help make the dream of equality in our Nation a reality.

Black History Month gives all Americans a chance to mark how far our Nation has come, and serves as a useful reminder of the struggle and efforts of those Americans who fought for freedom for all citizens in our Nation.

I am blessed that I have many African Americans in my community that certainly went through the struggle of the civil rights, and the stories they tell and how they come into the schools and continue to tell the stories. And I think it's important that our young people know the struggles to get to where we have a President, so they

can lift up their heads and say, "I can be President of the United States."

While Black History Month was originally created in February to mark the birthdays of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, both of whom had enormous impacts on the lives of African Americans, it was developed into an opportunity to celebrate lives and works of the many ordinary African Americans who have helped to enrich our society and improve our Nation.

In the case of the civil rights movement, as it is so often the case in American history, it was the everyday Americans that had the greatest role in making the change that brought equality to our Nation. The struggle for equal rights and the civil rights movement are defining points in our Nation's history and serve as proof that our greatest adversities can come from our greatest achievements.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H. Res. 83.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) for 3 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on February 12, 1909, exactly 100 years ago this month, a group of 60 persons came together as a result of a race riot in Springfield, Illinois, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln; very ironic, the emancipator of this Nation.

It is very important for us to recognize that these groups of people came together, 60 in number, to make amends and to address the racial conditions in the United States at the turn of the century and as a result of this riot in Springfield, Illinois. But it's also important to note that of these 60 individuals, 53 were white people and seven were black people, headed up by W.E.B. Du Bois and Ida Wells Bennett, strong Americans who rose to the occasion.

You know, one of the great NAACP writers, Langston Hughes, put it best when he was describing the condition of the African American people when he wrote that, "Life for me (African Americans) ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it and splinters, and boards torn up, no carpet on the floor, bare. But all the while I've been a climbin' on and reaching landings and turnin' corners, and sometimes going in the dark where there ain't been no light." But in February of 1909, there came a light, and that light was the NAACP.

What an extraordinary story. And no greater testimony can be given to the NAACP than to recognize that on this very evening, for the first time in American history, an African American, the President of the United States, will address a joint session of Congress. What an extraordinary tribute on the very time that we are here to celebrate 100 years of the NAACP founding.

So on this occasion we say, happy birthday, NAACP, and thank you.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would be honored to recognize Representative DONALD PAYNE from New Jersey for 2 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you for allowing me to participate in this very important recognition of Black History Month. And let me thank Congressman AL GREEN in particular for bringing H.R. 83, which recognizes the significance of Black History Month, to the House floor.

Over 80 years ago, Dr. Carter G. Woodson and the men of Omega Psi Phi created Negro History and Literature Week, which called upon the black community to study black history and literature as well as raise awareness about our community's contributions to American history. At that time, the seed was planted. The movement that grew out of the black churches, colleges, schools and community centers flowered in the designation by President Jimmy Carter of February as Black History Month.

For over 30 years, the Nation, and particularly the black community, has used February as a time to shine a light on the achievements that African Americans at every level have made to our community, our Nation, and to the world. The contributions that African Americans have made to the creation and evolution of our Nation, while sometimes glossed over, are so intricately interwoven in the American fabric. To know American history, one must know black history; they go hand in hand. Far too often black history has been watered down to disconnected factoids and pieces of trivia or quick mentions in our schools' history books. We, as a Nation, lost sight of the fact that the accomplishments of African Americans are not ones of disjointed milestones, but ones that have been innumerable, continuous, enduring and diversified.

Dr. John Hope Franklin once recalled a conversation he had with Dr. Woodson where the latter wished for a time—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. LYNCH. I would like to recognize the gentleman for 1 additional minute.

Mr. PAYNE. Where the history of African Americans would be made an integral part of American history.

Well, let me conclude by saying that, in New Jersey, we have been able to have legislation called the Amistad bill, A1301, that incorporates the history of African Americans into the history books and has a commission—it was a bill that was introduced by Senator Bill Payne in 2002—and the history of African Americans is now to be interwoven into the regular history of our Nation. And that's where we should strive for the day where we will not have a separate African American history month, but that the accomplishments of African Americans would be interwoven into our history books.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, before urging passage of the resolution,

let me just say I think it's a testimony of the greatness of this country that both the two major political parties today have an African American as their leader, with both Michael Steele, and of course our President, Barack Obama.

I urge the passage of this important resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to urge my colleagues to join myself, Representative AL GREEN—who is the chief sponsor of this resolution—Mr. PAYNE, and others who have spoken here today in supporting and recognizing the significance of Black History Month by voting in favor of House Resolution 83.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 83, Recognizing the Significance of Black History Month and am proud to be an original cosponsor of this measure.

Some have asked if our country still needs to formally recognize Black History Month? My answer is absolutely, yes! Just as students are taught about American and World History throughout their school years, the contributions of African American to this great nation and to the world still need to be taught and re-taught. In fact, the recent and historic inauguration of President Barack Obama as our country's first African American President of the United States of America underscores the continued need to celebrate Black History Month.

While most Americans now know President Barack Obama's story, too many Americans still do not know or understand that he stands on the shoulders of many brave African American men and women. In fact, just a few years ago, most of my colleagues here in the House had never heard of a young leader named Barack Obama. Black History Month gives us a wonderful opportunity to share a better understanding of their stories of hardship and inspiration with new generations of Americans.

While many people may have held about Malcom X or Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. or Rosa Parks, far too many young people don't know about Shirley Chisholm, the first African American woman to serve in this House of Representatives and to run for President of the United States. Too many young people still have no idea about the work of Fannie Lou Hammer to ensure that African Americans in Mississippi could actually exercise the right to vote and not just point to the words printed on paper.

We have come an incredibly long way from the struggles that Dr. Carter G. Woodson faced in 1926 to set aside one week in February to recognize the contributions of African Americans to this country. It seems so fitting that we are now able to devote the entire month of February for this important recognition, in the month that we also celebrate the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. For all the problems faced by America during the lifetimes of Lincoln and Douglass, including the barbaric but legal institution of slavery, and a civil war that almost destroyed the union, by studying the contributions of these great leaders, the country made itself better.

That is why we must continue our celebrations of Black History Month—so we can learn

more about the contributions of unsung leaders as well as those whose name we already know. In recognizing Black History Month, we continue the work necessary to make a more perfect union. Black History Month is not simply a time for ceremony, it is a time to live up to our promise by making equality, freedom and justice our national reality.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, once again the month of February is upon us and we take a moment to look back. We look back and remember the fighters, the marchers, and the dreamers. We look back and remember those who marched on when they were told to stand down, and who remained seated when they were told to get up. We pay tribute to those heroes whose voices are heard across the generations, and to those heroes whose defiant silence rings louder than any word can be spoken. It is Black History Month. It is a month of solemn remembrance; and a month of exuberant hope.

So let us look back to remember and to honor those who refused to allow the status quo to hold this nation back from the fulfillment of its promise. Let us honor the ordinary slave, who embraced extraordinary courage to flee his oppressors and help maintain our union; the airman who fought and died for a country whose promise was not yet his, but who refused to stop believing what it could become; the preacher's son from Georgia, who dared to march and dared to dream; and the funny-named son of a Kenyan man and a Kansas woman who asked a nation what it wanted to become. Let us take this opportunity to remember these people, and the countless others who struggled by their side, honoring them with humility and gratitude.

Yet, also as we celebrate this month of remembrance, there is a principle that must not be forgotten: let us look back in order to honor the struggles and celebrate the triumphs of African-Americans throughout our history, but let us not forget that those struggles were endured and those triumphs attained so that we may look forward. These heroes of the past fought for that right. That right to look forward towards a future brighter than the past, filled with the opportunities that give our nation so much promise. If we wish to continue the progress towards our forebears' vision we must never forget this crucial principle.

Furthermore, it is this principle of looking forward which makes this Black History Month so different from the rest. This Black History Month we see, for the first time, the unequivocal results of more than two hundred years of looking forward, of more than two hundred years of fighting for the hope of tomorrow, and of struggling for the promise of the future. We see this in our new president, who embodies not only everything so many before him have struggled for, but everything we continue to strive for. As President Obama himself has said, "What we have already achieved gives us hope—the audacity to hope—for what we can and must achieve tomorrow."

Thus, Mr. Speaker I would like to leave my colleagues and the American people with what I believe to be the fundamental purpose of Black History Month: to look back, to the heroes and happenings of the past, so that we and our children may look forward to a future of greater promise, greater justice, and greater opportunity than has ever been previously imagined.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, each February we celebrate Black History Month. This year,

with the inauguration of President Barack Obama, the centennial of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, our celebration of the unique contributions of African Americans to our communities and our Nation is particularly meaningful. Black History Month gives us a chance to reflect on those individuals who have changed the course of American history. We remember political leaders, such as Frederick Douglass, Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King Jr. who fought valiantly to bring civil rights and social equality to African Americans. We honor athletic heroes, such as Jackie Robinson and Willie Thrower, gifted artists such as Louis Armstrong and Ray Charles, and scientists and inventors such as George Washington Carver and Benjamin Banneker, who for decades showed African Americans that they could make a mark in the world.

Race relations in our Nation have come a long way since the days of its founding, and even since the 1960's when equal rights were equal on paper only in many places. Last month, amid adoring cries and astronomical crowds, Americans inaugurated their first African American President: President Barack Obama. In years past, we have been able to read our children stories of great accomplishments made by African Americans. We have been able to encourage our children, showing them by example that they can achieve anything they set their hearts to. This year, parents and teachers around the country will read to their children not only the stories of Douglass, of Parks, and of Booker T. Washington, but also the story of an African American boy who grew up to become the President of the United States. The story of the Black people in America continues to develop with each passing year, and this year proved a climactic chapter, full of hope and opportunity for the future.

As the proud founder and chairman of the Congressional Ethiopia and Ethiopian American Caucus, one of my goals is to increase awareness around the United States of the important contributions that members of the Ethiopian American community have made to our society. I am truly grateful for the diverse contributions of African Americans to our Nation and I encourage everyone to take time to learn more about their achievements during Black History Month. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 83, which recognizes the significance of Black History Month, and I thank my friend Representative AL GREEN for introducing the resolution.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a strong supporter and cosponsor of H. Res. 83. 73 years ago, Dr. Carter G. Woodson strove to highlight the significant contributions of African-Americans to United States of America. Throughout this nation's history, African-Americans have played an enormous role in shaping our political, cultural, and intellectual identity. I am especially proud to recognize this year's Black History Month under the leadership of our first African-American President, Barack Obama.

Last week, as I celebrated becoming the longest-serving member of the House of Representatives, I was able to reflect on the highlights of my tenure. One of my proudest moments was voting for the 1957 Civil Rights Act, a vote that almost cost me my seat. I later had the similar honor of voting the 1964

and 1965 Civil Rights Acts. Today, with the passage of this resolution, we recognize great civil rights pioneers like Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, Jr., Representative JOHN LEWIS, and Jesse Jackson.

Mr. Speaker, I again rise to support this important month for America and the many contributions of African-Americans throughout U.S. history, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on H. Res. 83.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 83.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1315

**COLONEL JOHN H. WILSON, JR.
POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 234) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2105 East Cook Street in Springfield, Illinois, as the "Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 234

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COLONEL JOHN H. WILSON, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2105 East Cook Street in Springfield, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present for consideration Senate bill 234, which will designate the United States postal facility located at 2105 East Cook Street in Springfield, Illinois, as the "Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr. Post Office Building."

Notably, this legislation was introduced by Senator RICHARD DURBIN on January 14, 2009, and was passed by the Senate under unanimous consent on February 12, 2009. Our own colleague Representative PHIL HARE of Illinois has introduced House companion bill H.R. 516, and I should note that the House measure enjoys the support of the entire Illinois congressional delegation and has been reported favorably by the House Oversight Committee.

A lifelong native of Springfield, Illinois, Colonel Wilson proudly spent 14 years on active duty in the United States Army, during which he served as a first lieutenant under General George S. Patton in World War II. As a result of his distinguished wartime service, Colonel Wilson subsequently received the Silver Star, a military distinction awarded to those members of the United States Armed Forces who have demonstrated "gallantry in action."

Colonel Wilson followed his active duty service by spending 17 additional years in the United States Army Reserve as a member and ultimately group commander of Springfield-based 303rd Ordinance Ammunition Group. In 1965 upon his promotion to colonel, he became the first African American resident of Illinois to obtain this distinguished military commissioned officer rank in the Army Reserve, which is an honor worthy of being celebrated today during Black History Month and throughout the year.

However, the designation of the East Cook Street postal facility in honor of Colonel Wilson is not only fitting in light of Colonel Wilson's combined 31 years of military service but also given his 57 years of dedicated civilian service as an employee of the United States Postal Service and a proud member of the American Postal Workers Union.

Regrettably, Colonel Wilson passed away in August of last year in his beloved hometown of Springfield, Illinois. He was 89 years old. Mr. Speaker, let us also show our gratitude for the service rendered by Colonel John Wilson by passing Senate 234.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of this bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2105 East Cook Street in Springfield, Illinois, as the "Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr. Post Office Building."

Born on December 18, 1918, in Springfield, Illinois, Colonel Wilson was a true American hero and a pioneer who fought bravely under General George Patton in France during World War II. For his bravery during the war, he was awarded the Silver Star.

An outstanding U.S. Postal Service employee in Springfield for 57 years, Wilson became the first African American Reservist from Illinois to achieve the rank of colonel. Wilson retired from the military in 1973 as group commander of the now-deactivated Springfield-based 303rd Ordinance Ammunition Group after serving for 14 years in active duty and another 17 years in the Reserves.

Sadly, on August 3, 2008, Colonel Wilson died in Springfield, Illinois, in the same Spring Street home in which he was born 89 years before. He leaves behind his wife, Lydia, and their two children.

This honor is appropriate, and by placing his name on the Springfield Post Office where he served for so many years, the memory of his service to his country and community will live on.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the chief sponsor of this resolution, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE).

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend Mr. LYNCH for yielding.

I rise today in strong support of S. 234, a bill to name the Cook Street Post Office in Springfield, Illinois, after Colonel John H. Wilson, Jr.

I am deeply honored to have been allowed to introduce H.R. 516, the companion bill to the legislation before us today with the support of the entire Illinois delegation.

Colonel John H. Wilson answered the call to serve not once but twice in his life before he passed last year. During World War II, he joined the segregated United States Army and received the Silver Star for Gallantry. Mr. Wilson later served in the U.S. Army Reserves, and in 1965 he was promoted to colonel, the first African American from Illinois to achieve this rank.

Assistant Secretary to the Department of Veterans Affairs, Tammy Duckworth, praised Colonel Wilson's distinguished military career saying, "If it wasn't for the brave men and women like Colonel Wilson, we would not have the same freedoms we do today. America would just not be the same."

Following his military retirement in 1973, Colonel Wilson joined the United States Postal Service. For 57 years, 6 days a week, through rain, sleet, and snow, Colonel Wilson worked at the Cook Street Post Office and was an active member of the American Postal Workers Union. Ron Smith, President of the Lincoln Land Area Local, remembers Colonel Wilson as a dedicated employee. He said to me, "John always

sought to bring honor and integrity to the postal service through his words and his actions and recognized the ever important role that the postal service has played in the everyday lives of everyone."

Mr. Speaker, bestowing Colonel Wilson's name to the post office where he served his community for so many years is only a small tribute to a man who dedicated his entire life to the service of others. As we celebrate Black History Month, it is fitting that we honor this great American hero and pioneer. I ask my colleagues to support S. 234.

To his wife of 63 years, Lydia, and their two daughters and two grandsons, it is my privilege to share Colonel Wilson's story today. I know he made you proud as he has made the people of Illinois proud.

Thank you to my good friend and Illinois colleague Senator DICK DURBIN for introducing this legislation. I would also like to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for working with me to bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of S. 234, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, again I urge my colleagues to join me and Representative HARE. It is not every day that we are able to dedicate a postal building in memory of a career postal clerk and member of the American Postal Workers Union. So for that reason I ask our colleagues to join us in supporting Senate 234.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 234.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

approval of the Journal, de novo;
motions to suspend the rules with regard to:

H.R. 80, de novo;

H.R. 637, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 83, by the yeas and nays; and

S. 234, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 242, nays 163, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—242

Abercrombie	Ellison	Levin
Ackerman	Engel	Lewis (GA)
Adler (NJ)	Eshoo	Lipinski
Andrews	Etheridge	Loeb
Baca	Fattah	Loftgren, Zoe
Baird	Filner	Lujan
Baldwin	Forbes	Lummis
Barrow	Foster	Lynch
Bean	Frank (MA)	Maffei
Becerra	Fudge	Maloney
Berkley	Gerlach	Markey (CO)
Berman	Gonzalez	Markey (MA)
Berry	Goodlatte	Marshall
Bilbray	Gordon (TN)	Massa
Bishop (NY)	Grayson	Matheson
Blumenauer	Green, Al	Matsui
Boccieri	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)
Boren	Griffith	McClintock
Boswell	Grijalva	McCollum
Boucher	Gutierrez	McDermott
Boyd	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Brady (PA)	Halvorson	McIntyre
Braley (IA)	Hare	McMahon
Bright	Harman	McNerney
Brown, Corrine	Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)
Butterfield	Heinrich	Meeks (NY)
Capps	Heller	Melancon
Capuano	Herseth Sandlin	Michaud
Cardoza	Higgins	Miller (NC)
Carnahan	Hill	Miller, George
Carson (IN)	Himes	Minnick
Castor (FL)	Hinchee	Mollohan
Chandler	Hinojosa	Moore (KS)
Clarke	Hirono	Moore (WI)
Clay	Hodes	Moran (VA)
Cleaver	Hoekstra	Murphy (CT)
Clyburn	Holt	Murphy, Patrick
Cohen	Honda	Murtha
Connolly (VA)	Hoyer	Nadler (NY)
Conyers	Inslee	Napolitano
Cooper	Israel	Neal (MA)
Costa	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Costello	Jackson-Lee	Obe
Courtney	(TX)	Olver
Crowley	Johnson (GA)	Ortiz
Cuellar	Johnson (IL)	Pallone
Cummings	Kagen	Pascarella
Dahlkemper	Kanjorski	Pastor (AZ)
Davis (AL)	Kaptur	Payne
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Perlmutter
Davis (IL)	Kildee	Peters
Davis (TN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pinchey (ME)
DeFazio	Kilroy	Polis (CO)
DeGette	Kind	Pomeroy
Delahunt	Kingston	Posey
DeLauro	Kissell	Price (NC)
Dent	Klein (FL)	Rahall
Dicks	Kosmas	Rangel
Dingell	Kratovil	Reichert
Doggett	Kucinich	Reyes
Doyle	Langevin	Richardson
Driehaus	Larsen (WA)	Rodriguez
Edwards (MD)	Larson (CT)	Ross
Edwards (TX)	Lee (CA)	Rothman (NJ)

Roybal-Allard	Shea-Porter	Towns
Ruppersberger	Sherman	Tsongas
Rush	Shuler	Van Hollen
Ryan (OH)	Sires	Velázquez
Salazar	Slaughter	Visclosky
Sánchez, Linda	Smith (WA)	Walz
T.	Snyder	Waters
Sanchez, Loretta	Speier	Watt
Sarbanes	Spratt	Waxman
Schakowsky	Stupak	Weiner
Schauer	Tanner	Welch
Schiff	Tauscher	Wexler
Schrader	Taylor	Whitfield
Schwartz	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (OH)
Scott (GA)	Thompson (MS)	Woolsey
Scott (VA)	Tierney	Yarmuth
Serrano	Titus	
Sestak	Tonko	

NAYS—163

Aderholt	Franks (AZ)	Myrick
Akin	Frelinghuysen	Neugebauer
Alexander	Gallely	Nunes
Altmire	Garrett (NJ)	Nye
Arcuri	Giffords	Olson
Austria	Gingrey (GA)	Paul
Bachus	Granger	Paulsen
Barrett (SC)	Graves	Pence
Bartlett	Guthrie	Peterson
Barton (TX)	Hall (TX)	Petri
Biggart	Harper	Pitts
Billirakis	Hastings (WA)	Platts
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Herger	Price (GA)
Bonner	Hunter	Putnam
Bono Mack	Inglis	Radanovich
Boozman	Issa	Rehberg
Boustany	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Johnson, E. B.	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Jones	Rogers (MI)
Brown-Waite,	Jordan (OH)	Rohrabacher
Ginny	King (IA)	Rooney
Buchanan	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	Kirk	Roskam
Buyer	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Royce
Calvert	Kline (MN)	Ryan (WI)
Camp	Lamborn	Scalise
Cantor	Lance	Schmidt
Capito	Latham	Schock
Carney	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Carter	Latta	Shadegg
Castle	Lee (NY)	Shimkus
Chaffetz	Lewis (CA)	Simpson
Childers	Linder	Smith (NE)
Coble	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Coffman (CO)	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Cole	Luetkemeyer	Space
Conaway	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Crenshaw	E.	Terry
Culberson	Mack	Thornberry
Davis (KY)	Manzullo	Tiaht
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Turner
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCaul	Upton
Donnelly (IN)	McCotter	Walden
Dreier	McHenry	Wamp
Duncan	McKeon	Westmoreland
Ehlers	McMorris	Wilson (SC)
Ellsworth	Rodgers	Wittman
Emerson	Mica	Wolf
Fallin	Miller (FL)	Wu
Flake	Miller (MI)	Young (AK)
Fleming	Mitchell	Young (FL)
Fortenberry	Moran (KS)	
Fox	Murphy, Tim	

NOT VOTING—27

Bachmann	Holden	Stark
Bishop (GA)	Lowey	Sullivan
Blunt	McHugh	Sutton
Boehner	Miller, Gary	Teague
Burgess	Perriello	Thompson (PA)
Campbell	Sessions	Wasserman
Cao	Shuster	Schultz
Cassidy	Skelton	Watson
Farr	Solis (CA)	
Gohmert	Souder	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1350

Messrs. DUNCAN, GINGREY of Georgia, BROWN of Georgia and Mrs.

EMERSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL W. SHEEHY

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to sing the praises of Mike Sheehy, a person who has served our country for over 30 years in the military and on Capitol Hill. Unfortunately for us, Mike Sheehy is moving on after over 30 years of service, and so it is with mixed feelings that I say how proud we are of him, but how sad we are to see him leave.

Mike began in the Congress of the United States as an aide in 1977 to Congressman Eddie Boland of Massachusetts. That is a name familiar to many of us here in the Chamber. He served as Chairman Boland's administrative assistant, and then went on to serve him as Staff Director and Chief Counsel at the House Intelligence Committee, and that is where many of us became more fully aware of Mike's contribution to our country.

He came to my staff in 2003 when I became House Democratic leader. He became the security adviser to that office. That same year he was recognized with the prestigious Director's Award, the highest award given by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Mike is the proud father of three children, Beth, Matt and Tim. His children are continuing the family commitment to public service. Beth served in the Peace Corps in Kazakhstan and Matt served proudly in our Nation's military.

Of all the people that I have worked with and served with in this Congress and beyond, I can say that Mike Sheehy is truly an all-American patriot. He loves America. He came here after attending Marquette University and Georgetown Law School and serving in the Navy. Since then he has been serving our country, staffing the Congress of the United States.

Leaving after 33 years, he leaves a foundation of knowledge and experience and judgment to those of us who will carry on.

Thank you, Mike Sheehy, for your leadership and your service to our country.

Mr. HOYER. Will the Speaker yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I have risen before to note how well this country is served by those who work for this institution and with all of us. They are not elected; they are selected. They are selected by those of us who have been given the honor and privi-

lege of serving in this body. They are, however, equally important. They don't have a vote, but they have extraordinary influence, and their influence in many respects is in direct relation to the substance of their advice and counsel.

By that yardstick, I think there is no staff person with whom I have worked through the years that surpasses Mike Sheehy in terms of the value added to the considerations of the critical issues that confront our country.

In particular, Mr. Sheehy has been involved in some of the information most vital to protecting our people and our Nation. He has done so with great intellect, with great integrity, with great insight, with great thoughtfulness.

Mike, America does not know the name Mike Sheehy, doesn't see you on C-SPAN, but they have been extraordinarily well-served by you. Well, they may have seen him from time to time perhaps on C-SPAN. But they have been extraordinarily well-served by you. Your country has been well-served by you in the Navy and in this institution, and each and every one of us have been well-served by you. But in particular I know, as I said as we were walking to the Chamber, the Speaker of our House will uniquely miss your quiet presence, your extraordinarily good advice and counsel, and your steady hand.

Mr. Speaker, I express my gratitude to Michael Sheehy, a true public servant of the finest caliber—who leaves us at the end of the week.

Mike has spent 30 years on Capitol Hill, following five years in the Navy. That makes a grand total of 35 years in public service to the people of this great Nation.

I have known Mike personally for several years. He is a studied and cautious professional, with extremely sound judgment and an almost unparalleled depth of policy knowledge on national security issues.

Most recently, I had the pleasure of working with Mike on renewing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Mike proved critical to the arduous negotiations, and went above the call of duty—spending several late nights with me, in my office, poring over bill text.

He has been an asset and a loyal friend to me and my staff, certainly to Speaker PELOSI, and to the Members he served before her. He is irreplaceable and will be missed tremendously, although we wish him well in all that lies ahead.

Godspeed. Good luck. Well done.

Ms. PELOSI. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. REYES. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute as well to our Speaker's national security adviser and former staff director to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Michael Sheehy.

As chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I have had the immense honor of working closely with Mike on significant intelligence issues of our day. Whether the subject

matter is foreign intelligence surveillance laws, satellite technology or human intelligence operations, he is virtually a walking encyclopedia of knowledge.

Mike's national security expertise is the result of many years of public service, first during his time in the U.S. Navy JAG Corps, and then in the 10 years he spent as an aide to the late Representative Edward Boland.

As some of you may remember, Mr. Boland was the first chairman of the House Intelligence Committee and he earned great distinction as the father of the Boland Amendment, which prohibited funding of U.S. involvement in the Nicaraguan Contras uprising. Acting as an associate staff member for the House Iran-Contra Investigating Committee, Mike had a front-row seat to the history that evolved during his service to Representative Boland.

Mike joined the Intelligence Committee as chief counsel in 1990 under the leadership of then-chairman Anthony Beilenson. In 2003, he received the Defense Intelligence Agency's Director's Award, the highest award given by that agency. It was at that time that he left the committee when then-minority leader, our Speaker today, hired him as her senior policy adviser. To me, it seems she knew a good thing when she saw it. We missed him on the committee, but we were glad he was there advising our Speaker.

In the time that I have had the privilege to serve as a member and now as chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I have grown to rely on him and discovered that Mike's depth and breadth of intelligence knowledge are only surpassed in my opinion by his exacting eye for detail, his capacity to focus on the bigger picture and his ability to find middle ground when there doesn't seem to be any.

While he is often quiet, Mike is always processing, turning the information over and over in his head, and offering a measured, thoughtful response to whatever the situation may be.

Just as he has ably served the Speaker, he has become a trusted adviser for me as chairman and for our Intelligence Committee as well.

□ 1400

So, today, to Mike, I say thank you for your service to your Nation and thank you for your capable counsel on all matters of intelligence. I wish you success as you retire with over 35 years of public service, and I hope that you find much happiness in all of your endeavors. God bless you, Mike.

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I want to say that in addition to all the wonderful things that are said about Mike, simply put, without his leadership and knowledge staffing us on the Intelligence Committee at a crucial time in our country's history, we would not have had a 9/11 Commission. I know

that Mr. Roemer, who authored that legislation in the House, would subscribe to that characterization as well. So whether it's force protection, 9/11 Commission, ongoing safety of the American people, the list goes on and on, Mike Sheehy has been there to protect the American people, which is our first responsibility.

Thank you, and God speed, Mike Sheehy. Thank you very much.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN). Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

CAPTIVE PRIMATE SAFETY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 80.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 80.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 323, noes 95, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 76]

AYES—323

Abercrombie	Brown, Corrine	Delahunt
Ackerman	Buchanan	DeLauro
Adler (NJ)	Butterfield	Dent
Alexander	Buyer	Diaz-Balart, L.
Altmire	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, M.
Andrews	Camp	Dicks
Arcuri	Capito	Dingell
Austria	Capps	Doggett
Baca	Capuano	Donnelly (IN)
Bachus	Cardoza	Doyle
Baird	Carnahan	Driehaus
Baldwin	Carney	Edwards (MD)
Barrow	Carson (IN)	Edwards (TX)
Bartlett	Castle	Ehlers
Bean	Castor (FL)	Ellison
Becerra	Chandler	Ellsworth
Berkley	Childers	Emerson
Berman	Clarke	Engel
Berry	Clay	Eshoo
Biggart	Cleaver	Etheridge
Billbray	Clyburn	Farr
Bilirakis	Connolly (VA)	Fattah
Bishop (GA)	Conyers	Finer
Bishop (NY)	Cooper	Fleming
Blumenauer	Costa	Fortenberry
Bocciari	Costello	Foster
Bono Mack	Courtney	Frank (MA)
Boozman	Crowley	Frelinghuysen
Boren	Cuellar	Fudge
Boswell	Cummings	Gallagher
Boucher	Dahlkemper	Gerlach
Boustany	Davis (AL)	Giffords
Boyd	Davis (CA)	Gonzalez
Brady (PA)	Davis (IL)	Gordon (TN)
Brady (IA)	Davis (TN)	Granger
Bright	DeFazio	Grayson
Brown (SC)	DeGette	Green, Al

Green, Gene	Massa	Royce	Pitts	Ryan (WI)	Walden
Griffith	Matheson	Ruppersberger	Poe (TX)	Scalise	Walz
Grijalva	Matsui	Rush	Posey	Sessions	Wamp
Gutierrez	McCarthy (CA)	Ryan (OH)	Price (GA)	Shadegg	Westmoreland
Hall (NY)	McCarthy (NY)	Salazar	Putnam	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Halvorson	McCollum	Sanchez, Linda	Radanovich	Sullivan	Young (AK)
Hare	McCotter	T.	Rohrabacher	Terry	
Harman	McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta	Roskam	Thornberry	
Hastings (FL)	McGovern	Sarbanes			
Heinrich	McHugh	Schakowsky			
Heller	McIntyre	Schauer			
Herseht Sandlin	McKeon	Schiff			
Higgins	McMahon	Schmidt			
Hill	McMorris	Schock			
Himes	Rodgers	Schrader			
Hinchee	McNerney	Schwartz			
Hinojosa	Meek (FL)	Scott (GA)			
Hirono	Meeks (NY)	Scott (VA)			
Hodes	Melancon	Sensenbrenner			
Holden	Mica	Serrano			
Holt	Michaud	Sestak			
Honda	Miller (MI)	Shea-Porter			
Hoyer	Miller (NC)	Sherman			
Inslee	Miller, George	Shimkus			
Israel	Minnick	Shuler			
Jackson (IL)	Mitchell	Shuster			
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Simpson			
(TX)	Moore (KS)	Sires			
Johnson (GA)	Moore (WI)	Skelton			
Johnson (IL)	Moran (VA)	Slaughter			
Johnson, E. B.	Murphy (CT)	Smith (NJ)			
Jones	Murphy, Patrick	Smith (WA)			
Kagen	Murphy, Tim	Snyder			
Kanjorski	Murtha	Space			
Kaptur	Nadler (NY)	Speier			
Kennedy	Napolitano	Spratt			
Kildee	Neal (MA)	Stearns			
Kilpatrick (MI)	Nunes	Stupak			
Kilroy	Nye	Sutton			
Kind	Oberstar	Tanner			
King (NY)	Obey	Tauscher			
Kirk	Olver	Taylor			
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Ortiz	Teague			
Kissell	Pallone	Thompson (CA)			
Klein (FL)	Pascarella	Thompson (MS)			
Kosmas	Pastor (AZ)	Tiberi			
Kratovil	Paulsen	Tierney			
Kucinich	Payne	Titus			
Lance	Perlmutter	Tonko			
Langevin	Peters	Towns			
Larsen (WA)	Petri	Tsongas			
Larson (CT)	Pingree (ME)	Turner			
Latham	Platts	Upton			
LaTourette	Polis (CO)	Van Hollen			
Lee (CA)	Pomeroy	Velázquez			
Lee (NY)	Price (NC)	Visclosky			
Levin	Rahall	Wasserman			
Lewis (CA)	Rangel	Schultz			
Lewis (GA)	Rehberg	Waters			
Linder	Reichert	Watt			
Lipinski	Reyes	Waxman			
LoBiondo	Richardson	Weiner			
Loebsack	Rodriguez	Welch			
Lofgren, Zoe	Roe (TN)	Wexler			
Lowe	Rogers (AL)	Whitfield			
Lujan	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (OH)			
Lynch	Rogers (MI)	Wittman			
Maffei	Rooney	Wolf			
Maloney	Ros-Lehtinen	Woolsey			
Markey (CO)	Ross	Wu			
Markey (MA)	Rothman (NJ)	Yarmuth			
Marshall	Roybal-Allard	Young (FL)			

NOES—95

Aderholt	Deal (GA)	Jordan (OH)
Akin	Dreier	King (IA)
Barrett (SC)	Duncan	Kingston
Barton (TX)	Fallin	Kline (MN)
Bishop (UT)	Flake	Lamborn
Blackburn	Forbes	Latta
Blunt	Fox	Lucas
Boehner	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Bonner	Garrett (NJ)	Lummis
Brady (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel
Broun (GA)	Gohmert	E.
Brown-Waite,	Goodlatte	Mack
Ginny	Graves	Manzullo
Burgess	Guthrie	Marchant
Burton (IN)	Hall (TX)	McCaull
Cantor	Harper	McClintock
Carter	Hastings (WA)	McHenry
Chaffetz	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Coble	Herger	Moran (KS)
Coffman (CO)	Hoekstra	Myrick
Cole	Hunter	Neugebauer
Conaway	Inglis	Olson
Crenshaw	Issa	Paul
Culberson	Jenkins	Pence
Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam	Peterson

Poe (TX)	Ryan (WI)	Walden
Posey	Scalise	Walz
Price (GA)	Sessions	Wamp
Putnam	Shadegg	Westmoreland
Radanovich	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Rohrabacher	Sullivan	Young (AK)
Roskam	Terry	
	Thornberry	

NOT VOTING—14

Bachmann	Miller, Gary	Stark
Campbell	Perriello	Thompson (PA)
Cao	Smith (TX)	Tiahrt
Cassidy	Solis (CA)	Watson
Cohen	Souder	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1409

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 76, I was unavoidably delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY RECYCLED WATER ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 637, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 637.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 16, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

YEAS—402

Abercrombie	Boehner	Castle
Ackerman	Bonner	Castor (FL)
Aderholt	Bono Mack	Chaffetz
Adler (NJ)	Boozman	Chandler
Akin	Boren	Childers
Alexander	Boswell	Clarke
Altmire	Boucher	Clay
Andrews	Boustany	Cleaver
Arcuri	Boyd	Clyburn
Austria	Brady (PA)	Coffman (CO)
Baca	Brady (TX)	Cohen
Bachus	Braley (IA)	Cole
Baird	Bright	Conaway
Baldwin	Brown (SC)	Connolly (VA)
Barrett (SC)	Brown, Corrine	Conyers
Barrow	Brown-Waite,	Cooper
Bartlett	Ginny	Costa
Barton (TX)	Buchanan	Costello
Bean	Burgess	Courtney
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Crenshaw
Berkley	Butterfield	Crowley
Berman	Buyer	Cuellar
Berry	Calvert	Culberson
Biggart	Camp	Cummings
Billbray	Cantor	Dahlkemper
Bilirakis	Capito	Davis (AL)
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Davis (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Davis (IL)
Blumenauer	Cardoza	Davis (KY)
Bocciari	Carnahan	Davis (TN)
	Carney	Deal (GA)
	Carson (IN)	DeFazio
	Carter	DeGette

Delahunt	Klein (FL)	Polis (CO)	Westmoreland	Wilson (SC)	Wu	Conyers	Inglis	Moran (KS)
DeLauro	Kline (MN)	Pomeroy	Wexler	Wittman	Yarmuth	Cooper	Inslee	Moran (VA)
Dent	Kosmas	Posey	Whitfield	Wolf	Young (AK)	Costa	Israel	Murphy (CT)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kratovil	Price (CA)	Wilson (OH)	Woolsey	Young (FL)	Costello	Issa	Murphy, Patrick
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kucinich	Price (NC)				Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Tim
Dicks	Lamborn	Putnam				Crenshaw	Jackson-Lee	Murtha
Dingell	Lance	Radanovich	Broun (GA)	Garrett (NJ)	Paul	Crowley	(TX)	Myrick
Doggett	Langevin	Rahall	Coble	Hensarling	Poe (TX)	Cuellar	Jenkins	Nadler (NY)
Donnelly (IN)	Larsen (WA)	Rangel	Duncan	Jordan (OH)	Shadegg	Culberson	Johnson (GA)	Napolitano
Doyle	Larson (CT)	Rehberg	Ehlers	Lummis	Stearns	Cummings	Johnson (IL)	Neal (MA)
Dreier	Latham	Reichert	Flake	McClintock		Dahlkemper	Johnson, E. B.	Neugebauer
Driehaus	Latta	Reyes	Franks (AZ)	Neugebauer		Davis (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Nunes
Edwards (MD)	Lee (CA)	Richardson				Davis (CA)	Jones	Nye
Edwards (TX)	Lee (NY)	Rodriguez				Davis (IL)	Jordan (OH)	Oberstar
Ellison	Levin	Roe (TN)	Bachmann	Kirk	Souder	Davis (KY)	Kagen	Obey
Ellsworth	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Campbell	LaTourette	Stark	Davis (TN)	Kanjorski	Olson
Emerson	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)	Cao	Miller, Gary	Thompson (PA)	Deal (GA)	Kaptur	Olver
Engel	Linder	Rogers (MI)	Cassidy	Perriello	Watson	DeFazio	Kennedy	Ortiz
Eshoo	Lipinski	Rohrabacher	Hirono	Solis (CA)		DeGette	Kildee	Pallone
Etheridge	LoBiondo	Rooney				Delahunt	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pascarell
Fallin	Loeb sack	Ros-Lehtinen				DeLauro	Kilroy	Pastor (AZ)
Farr	Lofgren, Zoe	Roskam				Dent	Kind	Paul
Fattah	Lowe y	Ross				Diaz-Balart, L.	King (IA)	Paulsen
Filner	Lucas	Rothman (NJ)				Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)	Payne
Fleming	Luetkemeyer	Roybal-Allard				Dicks	Kingston	Pence
Forbes	Lujan	Royce				Dingell	Kirk	Perlmutter
Fortenberry	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger				Doggett	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peters
Foster	E.	Rush				Donnelly (IN)	Kissell	Peterson
Fox x	Lynch	Ryan (OH)				Doyle	Klein (FL)	Petri
Frank (MA)	Mack	Ryan (WI)				Dreier	Kline (MN)	Pingree (ME)
Frelinghuysen	Maffei	Salazar				Driehaus	Kosmas	Pitts
Fudge	Maloney	Salánchez, Linda T.				Duncan	Kucinich	Platts
Galle gly	Manzullo	Sanchez, Loretta				Edwards (MD)	Lamborn	Poe (TX)
Gerlach	Marchant	Sarbanes				Edwards (TX)	Lance	Polis (CO)
Giffords	Markey (CO)	Scalise				Ehlers	Langevin	Pomeroy
Gingrey (GA)	Markey (MA)	Schakowsky				Ellison	Larsen (WA)	Posey
Gohmert	Marshall	Schauer				Ellsworth	Larson (CT)	Price (GA)
Gonzalez	Massa	Schiff				Emerson	Latham	Price (NC)
Goodlatte	Matheson	Schmidt				Engel	LaTourette	Putnam
Gordon (TN)	Matsui	Schock				Eshoo	Latta	Radanovich
Granger	McCarthy (CA)	Schrader				Etheridge	Lee (CA)	Rahall
Graves	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz				Fallin	Lee (NY)	Rangel
Grayson	McCaul	Scott (GA)				Farr	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg
Green, Al	McCollum	Scott (VA)				Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Reichert
Green, Gene	McCotter	Sensenbrenner				Filner	Linder	Reyes
Griffith	McDermott	Serrano				Flake	Lipinski	Richardson
Grijalva	McGovern	Sessions				Fleming	LoBiondo	Rodriguez
Guthrie	McHenry	Sestak				Forbes	Loeb sack	Roe (TN)
Gutierrez	McHugh	Shea-Porter				Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (AL)
Hall (NY)	McIntyre	Sherman				Foster	Lucas	Rogers (KY)
Hall (TX)	McKeon	Shimkus				Fox x	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (MI)
Halvorson	McMahon	Shuler				Frank (MA)	Lujan	Rohrabacher
Hare	McMorris	Shuster				Franks (AZ)	Lummis	Rooney
Harman	Rodgers	Simpson				Frelinghuysen	McIntyre	Ros-Lehtinen
Harper	McNerney	Sires				Fudge	McKeon	Roskam
Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)	Skelton				Galle gly	Meeks (NY)	Ross
Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)	Slaughter				Garrett (NJ)	Melancon	Rothman (NJ)
Heinrich	Melancon	Smith (NE)				Gerlach	Mica	Roybal-Allard
Heller	Mica	Smith (NJ)				Giffords	Michaud	Royce
Herger	Michaud	Smith (TX)				Gingrey (GA)	Miller (FL)	Ruppersberger
Herseth Sandlin	Miller (FL)	Smith (WA)				Gohmert	Miller (NC)	Rush
Higgins	Miller (MI)	Snyder				Gonzalez	Miller, George	Ryan (OH)
Hill	Miller (NC)	Space				Goodlatte	Minnick	Ryan (WI)
Himes	Miller, George	Speier				Gordon (TN)	Mitchell	Salazar
Hinchey	Minnick	Spratt				Granger	Mollohan	Sanánchez, Linda T.
Hinojosa	Mitchell	Stupak				Graves	Moore (KS)	Sanchez, Loretta
Hodes	Mollohan	Sullivan				Grayson	Moore (WI)	Sarbanes
Hoekstra	Moore (KS)	Sutton				Green, Al	Moran (KS)	Scalise
Holden	Moore (WI)	Tanner				Green, Gene	Moran (VA)	Schakowsky
Holt	Moran (KS)	Tauscher				Griffith	Murphy (CT)	Schauer
Honda	Moran (VA)	Taylor				Grijalva	Murphy, Patrick	Schiff
Hoyer	Murphy (CT)	Teague				Guthrie	Murphy, Tim	Schmidt
Hunter	Murphy, Patrick	Terry				Gutierrez	Murtha	Schock
Inglis	Murphy, Tim	Thompson (CA)				Hall (NY)	Myrick	Schrader
Inslee	Murtha	Thompson (MS)				Hall (TX)	Nadler (NY)	Schwartz
Israel	Myrick	Thornberry				Halvorson	Napollitano	Scott (GA)
Issa	Nadler (NY)	Tiahrt				Hare	Neal (MA)	Scott (VA)
Jackson (IL)	Napollitano	Tiberi				Harman	Nunes	Sensenbrenner
Jackson-Lee	Neal (MA)	Tierney				Harper	Nye	Serrano
(TX)	Nunes	Titus				Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Sessions
Jenkins	Nye	Tonko				Hastings (WA)	Obey	Sestak
Johnson (GA)	Oberstar	Towns				Heinrich	Olson	Shadegg
Johnson (IL)	Obey	Tsongas				Heller	Olver	Shea-Porter
Johnson, E. B.	Olson	Turner				Hensarling	Ortiz	Sherman
Johnson, Sam	Olver	Upton				Herger	Pallone	Shimkus
Jones	Ortiz	Van Hollen				Herseth Sandlin	Pascarell	Shuler
Kagen	Pallone	Velázquez				Higgins	Pastor (AZ)	Shuster
Kanjorski	Pascarell	Visclosky				Hill	Paulsen	Simpson
Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)	Walden				Himes	Payne	Sires
Kennedy	Paulsen	Walz				Hinojosa	Pence	Skelton
Kildee	Payne	Wamp				Hirono	Perlmutter	Smith (NE)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Pence	Wasserman				Hodes	Peters	Smith (NJ)
Kilroy	Perlmutter	Schultz				Hoekstra	Peterson	Smith (TX)
Kind	Peters	Waters				Holden	Petri	Smith (WA)
King (IA)	Peterson	Watt				Holt	Pingree (ME)	Snyder
King (NY)	Petri	Waxman				Honda	Pitts	Space
Kingston	Pingree (ME)	Weiner				Hoyer	Platts	Speier
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pitts	Welch				Hunter		
Kissell	Platts							

NAYS—16

NOT VOTING—14

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1417

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 77, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 83, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 83.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Bishop (UT)	Buyer
Aderholt	Blackburn	Calvert
Adler (NJ)	Blumenauer	Camp
Akin	Blunt	Cantor
Alexander	Bocciari	Capito
Altmire	Boehner	Capps
Andrews	Bonner	Capuano
Arcuri	Bono Mack	Carnahan
Austria	Boozman	Carney
Baca	Boren	Carson (IN)
Bachus	Boswell	Carter
Baird	Boucher	Castle
Baldwin	Boustany	Castor (FL)
Barrett (SC)	Boyd	Chaffetz
Barrow	Brady (PA)	Chandler
Brady (TX)	Brady (TX)	Childers
Barton (TX)	Braley (IA)	Clarke
Bean	Bright	Clay
Becerra	Broun (GA)	Cleaver
Berkley	Brown (SC)	Clyburn
Berman	Brown, Corrine	Coble
Berry	Brown-Waite,	Coffman (CO)
Biggert	Ginny	Cohen
Bilbray	Buchanan	Cole
Bilirakis	Burgess	Conaway
Bishop (GA)	Burton (IN)	Connolly (VA)
Bishop (NY)	Butterfield	

Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi

Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Ackerman
Bachmann
Campbell
Cao

Cassidy
McCauley
Miller, Gary
Perriello

Solis (CA)
Souder
Stark
Watson

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1424

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLONEL JOHN H. WILSON, JR.
POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 234, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 234.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—417

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)

Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp

Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney

Crenshaw
Crowley
Cueellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Ingalls
Inlee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)

Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebbeck
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungrén, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick

Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague

NOT VOTING—15

Bachmann
Campbell
Cao
Cassidy
Garrett (NJ)
McCauley

McMorris
Rodgers
Miller, Gary
Perriello
Peterson
Sessions

Solis (CA)
Souder
Stark
Watson

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1431

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to her left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint session by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats only by physical presence following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1645

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POLIS of Colorado) at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1105, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-20) on the resolution (H. Res. 184) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1105) making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m.

□ 2040

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS PURSUANT TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41 TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Majority Floor Services Chief, Mr. Barry Sullivan, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN);

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON);

The gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN);

The gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER);

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO);

The gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY);

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER);

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR);

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER);

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS ROGERS);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS); and

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ);

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN);

The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW);

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN); and

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN).

The SPEAKER. I would like to acknowledge the presence and express appreciation to the captain of Flight 1549, Captain "Sully" Sullenberger.

The Majority Floor Services Chief announced the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye, Ambassador from the Republic of Djibouti.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Majority Floor Services Chief announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Majority Floor Services Chief announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the Majority Floor Services Chief and the Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The PRESIDENT. Madam Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress, the First Lady of the United States:

I have come here tonight not only to address the distinguished men and women in this great Chamber, but to speak frankly and directly to the men and women who sent us here.

I know that for many Americans watching right now, the state of our economy is a concern that rises above all others. And rightly so. If you haven't been personally affected by this recession, you probably know someone who has—a friend; a neighbor; a member of your family. You don't need to hear another list of statistics to know that our economy is in crisis, because you live it every day. It's the worry you wake up with and the source of sleepless nights. It's the job you thought you'd retire from but now have lost; the business you built your dreams upon that's now hanging by a thread; the college acceptance letter your child had to put back in the envelope. The impact of this recession is real, and it is everywhere.

But while our economy may be weakened and our confidence shaken, though we are living through difficult and uncertain times, tonight I want every American to know this:

We will rebuild, we will recover, and the United States of America will emerge stronger than before.

The weight of this crisis will not determine the destiny of this nation. The answers to our problems don't lie beyond our reach. They exist in our laboratories and our universities, in our fields and our factories; in the imaginations of our entrepreneurs and the pride of the hardest working people on Earth. Those qualities that have made America the greatest force of progress and prosperity in human history we still possess in ample measure. What is required now is for this country to pull together, confront boldly the challenges we face, and take responsibility for our future once more.

Now, if we're honest with ourselves, we'll admit that for too long, we have not always met these responsibilities—as a government or as a people. I say this not to lay blame or to look backwards, but because it is only by understanding how we arrived at this moment that we'll be able to lift ourselves out of this predicament.

The fact is, our economy did not fall into decline overnight. Nor did all of our problems begin when the housing market collapsed or the stock market sank. We have known for decades that

our survival depends on finding new sources of energy. Yet we import more oil today than ever before. The cost of health care eats up more and more of our savings each year, yet we keep delaying reform. Our children will compete for jobs in a global economy that too many of our schools do not prepare them for. And though all of these challenges went unsolved, we still managed to spend more money and pile up more debt, both as individuals and through our government, than ever before.

In other words, we have lived through an era where too often, short-term gains were prized over long-term prosperity; where we failed to look beyond the next payment, the next quarter, or the next election. A surplus became an excuse to transfer wealth to the wealthy instead of an opportunity to invest in our future. Regulations were gutted for the sake of a quick profit at the expense of a healthy market. People bought homes they knew they couldn't afford from banks and lenders who pushed those bad loans anyway. And all the while, critical debates and difficult decisions were put off for some other time on some other day.

Well, that day of reckoning has arrived, and the time to take charge of our future is here.

Now is the time to act boldly and wisely—to not only revive this economy, but to build a new foundation for lasting prosperity. Now is the time to jump-start job creation, restart lending, and invest in areas like energy, health care and education that will grow our economy, even as we make hard choices to bring our deficit down. That is what my economic agenda is designed to do, and that is what I'd like to talk to you about tonight.

It's an agenda that begins with jobs.

As soon as I took office, I asked this Congress to send me a recovery plan by President's Day that would put people back to work and put money in their pockets. Not because I believe in bigger government—I don't. Not because I'm not mindful of the massive debt we've inherited—I am. I called for action because the failure to do so would have cost more jobs and caused more hardship. In fact, a failure to act would have worsened our long-term deficit by assuring weak economic growth for years. That's why I pushed for quick action. And tonight, I am grateful that this Congress delivered, and pleased to say that the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is now law.

Over the next 2 years, this plan will save or create 3.5 million jobs. More than 90 percent of these jobs will be in the private sector—jobs rebuilding our roads and bridges; constructing wind turbines and solar panels; laying broadband and expanding mass transit.

Because of this plan, there are now teachers who can now keep their jobs and educate our kids. Health care professionals can continue caring for our sick. There are 57 police officers who are still on the streets of Minneapolis

tonight because this plan prevented the layoffs their department was about to make.

Because of this plan, 95 percent of the working households in America will receive a tax cut—a tax cut that you will see in your paychecks beginning on April 1st.

Because of this plan, families who are struggling to pay tuition costs will receive a \$2,500 tax credit for all 4 years of college. And Americans who have lost their jobs in this recession will be able to receive extended unemployment benefits and continued health care coverage to help them weather this storm.

I know there are some in this Chamber and watching at home who are skeptical of whether this plan will work. I understand that skepticism. Here in Washington, we've all seen how quickly good intentions can turn into broken promises and wasteful spending. And with a plan of this scale comes enormous responsibility to get it right.

That is why I've asked Vice President BIDEN to lead a tough, unprecedented oversight effort—because nobody messes with JOE. I have told each member of my Cabinet as well as mayors and governors across the country that they will be held accountable by me and the American people for every dollar they spend. I've appointed a proven and aggressive Inspector General to ferret out any and all cases of waste and fraud. And we have created a new Web site called recovery.gov so that every American can find out how and where their money is being spent.

So the recovery plan we passed is the first step in getting our economy back on track. But it is just the first step. Because even if we manage this plan flawlessly, there will be no real recovery unless we clean up the credit crisis that has severely weakened our financial system.

I want to speak plainly and candidly about this issue tonight, because every American should know that it directly affects you and your family's well-being. You should also know that the money you've deposited in banks across the country is safe; your insurance is secure; and you can rely on the continued operation of our financial system. That's not the source of concern.

The concern is that if we do not restart lending in this country, our recovery will be choked off before it even begins.

You see, the flow of credit is the lifeblood of our economy. The ability to get a loan is how you finance the purchase of everything from a home to a car to a college education; how stores stock their shelves, farms buy equipment, and businesses make payroll.

But credit has stopped flowing the way it should. Too many bad loans from the housing crisis have made their way onto the books of too many banks. And with so much debt and so little confidence, these banks are now

fearful of lending out any more money to households, to businesses, or even to each other. When there is no lending, families can't afford to buy homes or cars. So businesses are forced to make layoffs. Our economy suffers even more, and credit dries up even further.

That is why this administration is moving swiftly and aggressively to break this destructive cycle, to restore confidence, and restart lending.

We will do so in several ways. First, we are creating a new lending fund that represents the largest effort ever to help provide auto loans, college loans, and small business loans to the consumers and entrepreneurs who keep this economy running.

Second, we have launched a housing plan that will help responsible families facing the threat of foreclosure lower their monthly payments and refinance their mortgages. It's a plan that won't help speculators or that neighbor down the street who bought a house he could never hope to afford, but it will help millions of Americans who are struggling with declining home values—Americans who will now be able to take advantage of the lower interest rates that this plan has already helped to bring about. In fact, the average family who refinances today can save nearly \$2,000 per year on their mortgage.

Third, we will act with the full force of the Federal Government to ensure that the major banks that Americans depend on have enough confidence and enough money to lend even in more difficult times. And when we learn that a major bank has serious problems, we will hold accountable those responsible, force the necessary adjustments, provide the support to clean up their balance sheets, and assure the continuity of a strong, viable institution that can serve our people and our economy.

I understand that on any given day, Wall Street may be more comforted by an approach that gives banks bailouts with no strings attached, and that holds nobody accountable for their reckless decisions. But such an approach won't solve the problem. And our goal is to quicken the day when we restart lending to the American people and American business and end this crisis once and for all.

I intend to hold these banks fully accountable for the assistance they receive, and this time, they will have to clearly demonstrate how taxpayer dollars result in more lending for the American taxpayer. This time, CEOs won't be able to use taxpayer money to pad their paychecks or buy fancy drapes or disappear on a private jet. Those days are over.

Still, this plan will require significant resources from the Federal Government—and, yes, probably more than we've already set aside. But while the cost of action will be great, I can assure you that the cost of inaction will be far greater, for it could result in an economy that sputters along for not

months or years, but perhaps a decade. That would be worse for our deficit, worse for business, worse for you, and worse for the next generation. And I refuse to let that happen.

I understand that when the last administration asked this Congress to provide assistance for struggling banks, Democrats and Republicans alike were infuriated by the mismanagement and results that followed. So were the American taxpayers. So was I.

So I know how unpopular it is to be seen as helping banks right now, especially when everyone is suffering in part from their bad decisions. I promise you—I get it.

But I also know that in time of crisis, we cannot afford to govern out of anger, or yield to the politics of the moment. My job—our job—is to solve the problem. Our job is to govern with a sense of responsibility. I will not spend a single penny for the purpose of rewarding a single Wall Street executive, but I will do whatever it takes to help the small business that can't pay its workers or the family that has saved and still can't get a mortgage.

That's what this is about. It's not about helping banks—it's about helping people. Because when credit is available again, that young family can finally buy a new home. And then some company will hire workers to build it. And then those workers will have money to spend, and if they can get a loan, too, maybe they'll finally buy that car, or open their own business. Investors will return to the market, and American families will see their retirement secured once more. Slowly, but surely, confidence will return, and our economy will recover.

So I ask this Congress to join me in doing whatever proves necessary. Because we cannot consign our nation to an open-ended recession. And to ensure that a crisis of this magnitude never happens again, I ask Congress to move quickly on legislation that will finally reform our outdated regulatory system. It is time to put in place tough, new commonsense rules of the road so that our financial market rewards drive and innovation, and punishes shortcuts and abuse.

The recovery plan and the financial stability plan are the immediate steps we're taking to revive our economy in the short term. But the only way to fully restore America's economic strength is to make the long-term investments that will lead to new jobs, new industries, and a renewed ability to compete with the rest of the world. The only way this century will be another American century is if we confront at last the price of our dependence on oil and the high cost of health care; the schools that aren't preparing our children and the mountain of debt they stand to inherit. That is our responsibility.

In the next few days, I will submit a budget to Congress. So often, we've come to view these documents as sim-

ply numbers on a page, or a laundry list of programs. I see this document differently. I see it as a vision for America—as a blueprint for our future.

My budget does not attempt to solve every problem or address every issue. It reflects the stark reality of what we've inherited—a trillion-dollar deficit, a financial crisis, and a costly recession.

Given these realities, everyone in this Chamber—Democrats and Republicans—will have to sacrifice some worthy priorities for which there are no dollars. And that includes me.

But that does not mean we can afford to ignore our long-term challenges. I reject the view that says our problems will simply take care of themselves; that says government has no role in laying the foundation for our common prosperity.

For history tells a different story. History reminds us that at every moment of economic upheaval and transformation, this nation has responded with bold action and big ideas. In the midst of civil war, we laid railroad tracks from one coast to another that spurred commerce and industry. From the turmoil of the Industrial Revolution came a system of public high schools that prepared our citizens for a new age. In the wake of war and depression, the GI Bill sent a generation to college and created the largest middle class in history. And a twilight struggle for freedom led to a nation of highways, an American on the Moon, and an explosion of technology that still shapes our world.

In each case, government didn't supplant private enterprise; it catalyzed private enterprise. It created the conditions for thousands of entrepreneurs and new businesses to adapt and to thrive.

We are a nation that has seen promise amid peril, and claimed opportunity from ordeal. Now we must be that nation again. That is why, even as it cuts back on the programs we don't need, the budget I submit will invest in the three areas that are absolutely critical to our economic future: energy, health care, and education.

It begins with energy. We know the country that harnesses the power of clean, renewable energy will lead the 21st century. And yet it is China that has launched the largest effort in history to make their economy energy efficient. We invented solar technology, but we've fallen behind countries like Germany and Japan in producing it. New plug-in hybrids roll off our assembly lines, but they will run on batteries made in Korea.

Well, I do not accept a future where the jobs and industries of tomorrow take root beyond our borders—and I know you don't either. It is time for America to lead again.

Thanks to our recovery plan, we will double this nation's supply of renewable energy in the next 3 years. We've also made the largest investment in basic research funding in American his-

tory—an investment that will spur not only new discoveries in energy, but breakthroughs in medicine, science, and technology.

We will soon lay down thousands of miles of power lines that can carry new energy to cities and towns across this country. And we will put Americans to work, making our homes and buildings more efficient so that we can save billions of dollars on our energy bills.

But to truly transform our economy, to protect our security, and save our planet from the ravages of climate change, we need to ultimately make clean, renewable energy the profitable kind of energy. So I ask this Congress to send me legislation that places a market-based cap on carbon pollution and drives the production of more renewable energy in America. That's what we need. And to support that innovation, we will invest \$15 billion a year to develop technologies like wind power and solar power; advanced biofuels, clean coal, and more fuel-efficient cars and trucks built right here in America.

Speaking of our auto industry, everyone recognizes that years of bad decision-making and a global recession have pushed our automakers to the brink. We should not, and will not, protect them from their own bad practices. But we are committed to the goal of a retooled, re-imagined auto industry that can compete and win. Millions of jobs depend on it. Scores of communities depend on it. And I believe the nation that invented the automobile cannot walk away from it.

None of this will come without cost, nor will it be easy. But this is America. We don't do what's easy. We do what's necessary to move this country forward.

And for that same reason, we must also address the crushing cost of health care.

This is a cost that now causes a bankruptcy in America every 30 seconds. By the end of the year, it could cause 1.5 million Americans to lose their homes. In the last 8 years, premiums have grown four times faster than wages. And in each of these years, 1 million more Americans have lost their health insurance. It is one of the major reasons why small businesses close their doors and corporations ship jobs overseas. And it is one of the largest and fastest growing parts of our budget.

Given these facts, we can no longer afford to put health care reform on hold. We can't afford to do it. It's time.

Already, we've done more to advance the cause of health care reform in the last 30 days than we've done in the last decade. When it was days old, this Congress passed a law to provide and protect health insurance for 11 million American children whose parents work full time. Our recovery plan will invest in electronic health records and new technology that will reduce errors, bring down costs, ensure privacy, and save lives. It will launch a new effort

to conquer a disease that has touched the life of nearly every American, including me, by seeking a cure for cancer in our time. And it makes the largest investment ever in preventive care, because that's one of the best ways to keep our people healthy and our costs under control.

This budget builds on these reforms. It includes an historic commitment to comprehensive health care reform—a down payment on the principle that we must have quality, affordable health care for every American. It's a commitment that's paid for in part by efficiencies in our system that are long overdue. And it's a step we must take if we hope to bring down our deficit in the years to come.

Now, there will be many different opinions and ideas about how to achieve reform, and that's why I'm bringing together businesses and workers, doctors and health care providers, Democrats and Republicans, to begin work on this issue next week.

I suffer no illusions that this will be an easy process. Once again, it will be hard. But I also know that nearly a century after Teddy Roosevelt first called for reform, the cost of our health care has weighed down our economy and the conscience of our nation long enough. So let there be no doubt: health care reform cannot wait, it must not wait, and it will not wait another year.

The third challenge we must address is the urgent need to expand the promise of education in America.

In a global economy where the most valuable skill you can sell is your knowledge, a good education is no longer just a pathway to opportunity—it is a prerequisite.

Right now, three-quarters of the fastest growing occupations require more than a high school diploma. And yet just over half of our citizens have that level of education. We have one of the highest high school dropout rates of any industrialized nation. And half of the students who begin college never finish.

This is a prescription for economic decline, because we know the countries that out-teach us today will out-compete us tomorrow. That is why it will be the goal of this administration to ensure that every child has access to a complete and competitive education—from the day they are born to the day they begin a career. That is a promise we have to make to the children of America.

Already, we've made an historic investment in education through the economic recovery plan. We have dramatically expanded early childhood education and will continue to improve its quality, because we know that the most formative learning comes in those first years of life. We've made college affordable for nearly 7 million more students—7 million. And we have provided the resources necessary to prevent painful cuts and teacher layoffs that would set back our children's progress.

But we know that our schools don't just need more resources. They need more reform. That is why this budget creates new incentives for teacher performance; pathways for advancement, and rewards for success. We'll invest in innovative programs that are already helping schools meet high standards and close achievement gaps. And we will expand our commitment to charter schools.

It is our responsibility as lawmakers and as educators to make this system work. But it is the responsibility of every citizen to participate in it. And so tonight, I ask every American to commit to at least one year or more of higher education or career training. This can be community college or a 4-year school; vocational training or an apprenticeship. But whatever the training may be, every American will need to get more than a high school diploma. And dropping out of high school is no longer an option. It's not just quitting on yourself, it's quitting on your country—and this country needs and values the talents of every American. That is why we will provide the support necessary for all young Americans to complete college and meet a new goal: by 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world. That is a goal we can meet.

I know that the price of tuition is higher than ever, which is why if you are willing to volunteer in your neighborhood or give back to your community or serve your country, we will make sure that you can afford a higher education. And to encourage a renewed spirit of national service for this and future generations, I ask Congress to send me the bipartisan legislation that bears the name of Senator ORRIN HATCH as well as an American who has never stopped asking what he can do for his country—Senator EDWARD KENNEDY.

These education policies will open the doors of opportunity for our children. But it is up to us to ensure they walk through them. In the end, there is no program or policy that can substitute for a parent, for a mother or father who will attend those parent-teacher conferences, or help with homework, or turn off the TV, put away the video games, and read to their child. I speak to you not just as a President but as a father when I say that responsibility for our children's education must begin at home. That is not a Democratic issue or a Republican issue. That's an American issue.

There is, of course, another responsibility we have to our children. And that's the responsibility to ensure that we do not pass on to them a debt they cannot pay. That is critical. With the deficit we inherited, the cost of the crisis we face, and the long-term challenges we must meet, it has never been more important to ensure that as our economy recovers, we do what it takes to bring this deficit down. That is critical.

I'm proud that we passed a recovery plan free of earmarks, and I want to pass a budget next year that ensures that each dollar we spend reflects only our most important national priorities.

Yesterday, I held a fiscal summit where I pledged to cut the deficit in half by the end of my first term in office. My administration has also begun to go line by line through the Federal budget in order to eliminate wasteful and ineffective programs. As you can imagine, this is a process that will take some time. But we have already identified \$2 trillion in savings over the next decade.

In this budget, we will end education programs that don't work and end direct payments to large agribusinesses that don't need them. We'll eliminate the no-bid contracts that have wasted billions in Iraq, and reform our defense budget so that we're not paying for Cold War-era weapons systems we don't use. We will root out the waste, fraud, and abuse in our Medicare program that doesn't make our seniors any healthier, and we will restore a sense of fairness and balance to our Tax Code by finally ending the tax breaks for corporations that ship our jobs overseas.

In order to save our children from a future of debt, we will also end the tax breaks for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans. Let me be absolutely clear, because I know you'll end up hearing some of the same old claims that rolling back these tax breaks means a massive tax increase on the American people: if your family earns less than \$250,000 a year, a quarter of a million dollars a year, you will not see your taxes increased a single dime. I repeat: not one single dime. In fact, the recovery plan provides a tax cut—that's right, a tax cut—for 95 percent of working families. And, by the way, these checks are on the way.

To preserve our long-term fiscal health, we must also address the growing costs in Medicare and Social Security. Comprehensive health care reform is the best way to strengthen Medicare for years to come. And we must also begin a conversation on how to do the same for Social Security, while creating tax-free universal savings accounts for all Americans.

Finally, because we're also suffering from a deficit of trust, I am committed to restoring a sense of honesty and accountability to our budget. That is why this budget looks ahead 10 years and accounts for spending that was left out under the old rules—and for the first time that includes the full cost of fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan. For 7 years, we've been a nation at war. No longer will we hide its price.

Along with our outstanding national security team, I am now carefully reviewing our policies in both wars, and I will soon announce a way forward in Iraq that leaves Iraq to its people and responsibly ends this war.

And with our friends and allies, we will forge a new and comprehensive

strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan to defeat al Qaeda and combat extremism. Because I will not allow terrorists to plot against the American people from safe havens halfway around the world. We will not allow it.

As we meet here tonight, our men and women in uniform stand watch abroad and more are readying to deploy. To each and every one of them, and to the families who bear the quiet burden of their absence, Americans are united in sending one message: we honor your service, we are inspired by your sacrifice, and you have our unyielding support. To relieve the strain on our forces, my budget increases the number of our soldiers and marines. And to keep our sacred trust with those who serve, we will raise their pay, and give our veterans the expanded health care and benefits that they have earned.

To overcome extremism, we must also be vigilant in upholding the values our troops defend—because there is no force in the world more powerful than the example of America. And that is why I have ordered the closing of the detention center at Guantanamo Bay, and will seek swift and certain justice for captured terrorists—because living our values doesn't make us weaker, it makes us safer and it makes us stronger. And that is why I can stand here tonight and say without exception or equivocation that the United States of America does not torture. We can make that commitment here tonight.

In words and deeds, we are showing the world that a new era of engagement has begun. For we know that America cannot meet the threats of this century alone, but the world cannot meet them without America. We cannot shun the negotiating table, nor ignore the foes or forces that could do us harm. We are instead called to move forward with the sense of confidence and candor that serious times demand.

To seek progress toward a secure and lasting peace between Israel and her neighbors, we have appointed an envoy to sustain our effort. To meet the challenges of the 21st century—from terrorism to nuclear proliferation; from pandemic disease to cyber threats to crushing poverty—we will strengthen old alliances, forge new ones, and use all elements of our national power.

And to respond to an economic crisis that is global in scope, we are working with the nations of the G-20 to restore confidence in our financial system, avoid the possibility of escalating protectionism, and spur demand for American goods in markets across the globe. For the world depends on us to have a strong economy, just as our economy depends on the strength of the world's.

As we stand at this crossroads of history, the eyes of all people in all nations are once again upon us—watching to see what we do with this moment; waiting for us to lead.

Those of us gathered here tonight have been called to govern in extraordinary times. It is a tremendous bur-

den, but also a great privilege—one that has been entrusted to few generations of Americans. For in our hands lies the ability to shape our world for good or for ill.

I know that it's easy to lose sight of this truth—to become cynical and doubtful; consumed with the petty and the trivial.

But in my life, I've also learned that hope is found in unlikely places; that inspiration often comes not from those with the most power or celebrity, but from the dreams and aspirations of ordinary Americans who are anything but ordinary.

I think of Leonard Abess, a bank president from Miami who reportedly cashed out of his company, took a \$60 million bonus, and gave it out to all 399 people who worked for him, plus another 72 who used to work for him. He didn't tell anyone, but when the local newspaper found out, he simply said, "I knew some of these people since I was 7 years old. I didn't feel right getting the money myself."

I think about Greensburg, Kansas, a town that was completely destroyed by a tornado, but is being rebuilt by its residents as a global example of how clean energy can power an entire community—how it can bring jobs and businesses to a place where piles of bricks and rubble once lay. "The tragedy was terrible," said one of the men who helped them rebuild. "But the folks here know that it also provided an incredible opportunity."

I think about Ty'Sheoma Bethea, the young girl from that school I visited in Dillon, South Carolina—a place where the ceilings leak; the paint peels off the walls, and they have to stop teaching six times a day because the train barrels by their classroom. She has been told that her school is hopeless, but the other day after class she went to the public library and typed up a letter to the people sitting in this Chamber. She even asked her principal for the money to buy a stamp. The letter asks us for help and says, "We are just students trying to become lawyers, doctors, congressmen like yourself and one day President, so we can make a change to not just the State of South Carolina but also the world. We are not quitters." That's what she said.

We are not quitters.

These words and these stories tell us something about the spirit of the people who sent us here. They tell us that even in the most trying times, amid the most difficult circumstances, there is a generosity, a resilience, a decency, and a determination that perseveres; a willingness to take responsibility for our future and for posterity.

Their resolve must be our inspiration. Their concerns must be our cause. And we must show them and all our people that we are equal to the task before us.

I know that we haven't agreed on every issue thus far, and there are surely times in the future when we will part ways. But I also know that every

American who is sitting here tonight loves this country and wants it to succeed. I know that. That must be the starting point for every debate we have in the coming months, and where we return after those debates are done. That is the foundation on which the American people expect us to build common ground.

And if we do—if we come together and lift this nation from the depths of this crisis; if we put our people back to work and restart the engine of our prosperity; if we confront without fear the challenges of our time and summon that enduring spirit of an America that does not quit, then someday years from now our children can tell their children that this was the time when we performed, in the words that are carved into this very Chamber, "something worthy to be remembered."

Thank you, God bless you, and may God bless the United States of America.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Majority Floor Services Chief escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court;

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEINER) laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 24, 2009.
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This letter is to inform you that I have sent a letter to California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger informing him that I am resigning my position

as the United States Representative for the 32nd Congressional District of California effective Tuesday, February 24, 2009.

In December, I was nominated by President-elect Obama to serve as Secretary for the U.S. Department of Labor. I am truly honored that President-elect Obama has given me the opportunity to help America's working families and turn our economy around. It has been a privilege to serve the residents of California in the House of Representatives for the past eight years. I have served during one of the most challenging economic times in California's history, and have worked to help build a better future for our state and country.

I also want to thank you, Madam Speaker, all of my colleagues in the House, and in particular California's Congressional delegation. I have enjoyed working with them during my time in Congress. I am looking forward to continuing to work with you and my colleagues, in order to build a better country.

Sincerely,

HILDA L. SOLIS,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 24, 2009.

Governor ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER,
California State Capitol Building,
Sacramento, CA.

DEAR GOVERNOR SCHWARZENEGGER: In December, I was nominated by President-elect Obama to serve as Secretary for the U.S. Department of Labor. I am hereby resigning my position as the United States Representative for the 32nd Congressional District of California effective Tuesday, February 24, 2009.

It has been a privilege to serve the residents of California in the House of Representatives for the past eight years. I have served during one of the most challenging economic times in California's history, and have worked to help build a better future for our state. I am truly honored that President-elect Obama has given me the opportunity to help lead our nation forward during these difficult times.

I also want to thank you and your administration, as well as my colleagues in California's Congressional delegation. I have enjoyed working with you and them during my time in Congress. I look forward to continuing this important work in order to build a better California.

Sincerely,

HILDA L. SOLIS,
Member of Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS), the whole number of the House is 432.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 25, 2009, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

641. A letter from the Director, Legislative Affairs Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — State Technical Committees (RIN: 0578-AA51) received February 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

642. A letter from the Director, Legislative Affairs Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regional Equity (RIN: 0578-AA44) received February 9, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

643. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, DoD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indebtedness of Military Personnel [DOD-2007-OS-0025] (RIN: 0790-A108) received February 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

644. A letter from the OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, DoD, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Service (CHAMPUS); Voluntary Disenrollment from the TRICARE Retiree Dental Program (TRDP) [DoD-2008-HA-0035] (RIN: 0720-AA69) received February 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

645. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 41st report prepared pursuant to Section 3204(f) of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2000 (Div. B, P.L. 106-246), as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

646. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Housing Operating Fund Program; Increased Terms of Energy Performance Contracts [Docket Number: FR-5057-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AC66) received February 12, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

647. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Credit Union Service Organizations (RIN: 3133-AD20) received February 12, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

648. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Aggregation [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0064, FRL-8773-2] (RIN: 2060-AL75) received February 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

649. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Aggregation [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0064; FRL-8773-3] (RIN: 2060-AL75) received February 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

650. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives; Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Test

Methods [EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0558; FRL-8771-6] (RIN: 2060-AP17) received February 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

651. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Unlicensed Operation in the TV Broadcast Bands Additional Spectrum for Unlicensed Devices Below 900 MHz and in the 3 GHz Band [ET Docket Nos.: 04-186 and 02-380] received February 12, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

652. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement for the export of technical data, defense services, and defense articles to the Cayman Islands and the United Arab Emirates (Transmittal No. DDTC 143-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

653. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of an authorization of Danger Pay to U.S. Government civilian employees for service in areas where civil insurrection, civil war, terrorism or wartime conditions threaten physical harm or imminent danger to the health or well-being of employees; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

654. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's report on competitive sourcing efforts for Fiscal Year 2008, pursuant to Public Law 108-199, section 647(b) of Division F; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

655. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Department of Labor, transmitting the Commission's Semiannual Report from the Office of the Inspector General and the Director's Semiannual Report on Management Decisions and Final Actions on Office of Inspector General Audit Recommendations, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

656. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

657. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

658. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of the Department's intent to accept a gift of land adjacent to wilderness areas for preservation as wilderness, pursuant to Section 6 of the Wilderness Act of 1964; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

659. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's first Report to Congress for the North Slope Science Initiative, pursuant to Public Law 109-58, section 348(e); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

660. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's 2007 Annual Report in accordance with the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 200. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to modification of certain mortgages on principal residences, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-19). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 184. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1105) making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-20). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1142. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require States to provide hair prostheses under the Medicaid Program for individuals diagnosed with alopecia areata; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 1143. A bill to achieve greater national energy independence by limiting presidential withdrawals of offshore lands from disposition for exploration, development, or production of oil and gas, to authorize States to petition for authorization to conduct offshore oil and natural gas exploration and extraction in any area that is within 50 miles of the coastline of the State and within the seaward lateral boundaries of the State extended, to share offshore oil and gas revenues with States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. REYES, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, and Mr. GRAYSON):

H.R. 1144. A bill to increase awareness of the existence of and to overcome gender bias in academic science and engineering through research and training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. GORDON of Tennessee:

H.R. 1145. A bill to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 1146. A bill to end membership of the United States in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOYLE (for himself, Mr. TERRY, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 1147. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Federal Communica-

tions Commission report to the Congress regarding low-power FM service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1148. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a program in the maritime environment for the mobile biometric identification of suspected individuals, including terrorists, to enhance border security; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida (for herself, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

H.R. 1149. A bill to reauthorize the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. HOLDEN):

H.R. 1150. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to award grants on a competitive basis to regional biocontainment laboratories for maintaining surge capacity that can be used to respond to acts of bioterrorism or outbreaks of infectious diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 1151. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish Encore Service Programs, Encore Fellowship Programs, and Silver Scholarship Programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 1152. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Semester of Service grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 1153. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Summer of Service State grant program, a Summer of Service national direct grant program, and related national activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 1154. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to improve the educational awards provided for national service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 1155. A bill to mandate satellite carriage of qualified noncommercial educational television stations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HELLER:

H.R. 1156. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require local educational agencies to provide to parents, on request, information regarding the professional qualifications of their child's pupil services instructors; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN:

H.R. 1157. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish certain protections for preference eligibles selected for involuntary geographic reassignment; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Mr. NUNES, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KIND, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama):

H.R. 1158. A bill to promote biogas production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 1159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special rules for investments lost in a fraudulent Ponzi-type scheme; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEKS of New York:

H.R. 1160. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise rules to provide for the comparable treatment and expanded use of qualified money market funds for broker-dealer financing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. WATT, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. WALZ, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SHULER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 1161. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants for innovative teacher retention programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PUTNAM (for himself and Mrs. MYRICK):

H.R. 1162. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain E-2 nonimmigrant investors to adjust status to lawful permanent resident status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 1163. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national cemetery in the Sarpy County region to serve veterans in eastern Nebraska, western Iowa, and northwest Missouri; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 1164. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to exempt certain repayments under the Civil Service Retirement System from the requirement that they be made

with interest; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that any effort to reengineer the health care system in the United States should incorporate sustainable wellness programs that address the underlying causal factors associated with chronic disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of senior caregiving and affordability; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASTLE:

H. Res. 185. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Black History Month and honoring the outstanding contributions of African-American Medal of Honor recipients; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Res. 186. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the States should enact a temporary moratorium on residential mortgage foreclosures; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. Res. 187. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 7 as National Information and Referral Services Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 17: Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 22: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. FILNER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 25: Mr. BROWN of Georgia and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 31: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 43: Mr. PAUL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TANNER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 49: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 101: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 111: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. NUNES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mrs. HALVORSON.

H.R. 122: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 154: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 156: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 211: Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. WU, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 235: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. HALVORSON, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 293: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 294: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 370: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. CAO.

H.R. 398: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 406: Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. SESTAK, and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 557: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 560: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 610: Mr. COSTA and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 620: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 626: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 630: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 662: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. TEAGUE.

H.R. 697: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 704: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 745: Mr. SESTAK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WEINER, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 753: Mr. WEINER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. HARE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NADLER of New York, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 756: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 759: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 764: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 866: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

H.R. 868: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 904: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 930: Ms. LEE of California and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 933: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 948: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SIREN, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 978: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 986: Mr. FARR and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 994: Mr. HELLER and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 997: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. HELLER, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1032: Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1033: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1039: Mr. HELLER.

H.R. 1078: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1084: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.

H.R. 1086: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1101: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1106: Mr. BACA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 1135: Mr. MICA and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.J. Res. 18: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SESTAK and Mr. PAYNE.

H. Con. Res. 14: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BARROW, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 18: Ms. FUDGE.

H. Res. 83: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H. Res. 111: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H. Res. 125: Mr. WAMP, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. ROSKAM.

H. Res. 151: Mr. PAUL, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H. Res. 160: Ms. ESHOO.

H. Res. 178: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Res. 179: Ms. SPEIER.

H. Res. 182: Mr. HINCHEY.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. BARNEY FRANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Financial Services in H.R. 1106, the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.